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THE CLUB WOMAN

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The Official Organ of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

VOL. VII.

OCTOBER, 1900.

No. 1

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THE CLUB WOMAN

The Official Organ of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs and of the United States Daughters of 1812.

VOLUME VII.

BOSTON, OCTOBER, 1900.

NUMBER 1

Helen M. Winslow, - - - Editor and Publisher.

NOTES.

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MRS. MAY ALDEN WARD, - - - Club Study.
MRS. VIOLA PRICE FRANKLIN, - - - University Extension.
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Clubdom will please come to order.

Now comes on the club season in full earnest.

What is your aim to be in club work this winter?

The Club Woman in clubs of five or over, 75 cents a year.

Lives there a woman with soul so dead,
Who never to herself has said,
I must and will take The Club Woman?

Won't you tell your club about The Club Woman, and urge them to subscribe in order to keep well posted on the national outlook?

Will subscribers who have received notice of the expiration of their subscription kindly remit and enable us to close up our books at the beginning of the club year? Let's all start the season right.

I was delighted with Mrs. Coonley-Ward's criticism of the Milwaukee Biennial. It will hold good of all great meetings of women, whether called in the interest of missions, patriotism, temperance, suffrage or whatever else. The consoling thought is that the great masses of men are just as open to criticism, perhaps more so, only the men speakers can be heard. Did you ever attend one of their great national political conventions? I have attended two. Whew!—Mary A. Livermore.

The proposition, coming from the Maine Federation to form a Federation of the clubs among the six New England states, is one that ought to materialize. Although we have many thousand club women in the New England precincts, we have an actual area much smaller than many single states can claim in the west. Such a Federation would not only serve as a stimulus to our club women but furnish a means of united action in any emergency that is well worth considering. The suggestion comes fittingly from the state where the first State Federation was formed.

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The Editor of THE CLUB WOMAN

who speaks before the Wisconsin State Federation meeting, November 8th or 9th, will make a few engagements to address clubs between Boston and Denver on dates from October 25th to November 20th. For subjects, see our Club Lecture Directory.

ADDRESS:

MISS HELEN M. WINSLOW,
52 Atherton St., Eggleston Square, Boston.

"THE MELLOWING OF OCCASION."

WITH the opening of the club season comes again the question, "What is the club going to be to me this year?" At least we ought to ask ourselves that, and I am sure many of us do. Firstly, how do we approach it ourselves? Is it "What can I get out of it?" or "What can I give to others?" Shall we enter the club lists again merely to find one more place to go to get amusement for one afternoon a week or month? To seek and perhaps find an office? To dawdle the time away, shirking the hard work and only going in for the good times? or, on the other hand, to chase ourselves to death doing the drudgery of the club and neglecting home interests?

Or shall we enter our club life once more with the determination to take things calmly and not overwork or overworry in the matter for love nor money? It is a good time for making new resolutions, and we might as well begin the club year aright. By giving service is the only way we can gain. This may be taken for an axiom not to be lost sight of. To them that have shall be given is as true in club life as elsewhere. Indeed, it is capable of several interpretations, whether it be applied to office-holding, club-drudgery, club popularity or club leisure. Think of it a minute and see if it is not so.

The club leader has perhaps never felt more doubtful about entering a club season than she does this year. This sounds very pessimistic, it is true; but is it not so, ye who are behind things and therefore able to judge? And because with every new season they are supposed to bring new thoughts, new work, fresh enthusiasm and abundant new material for work along untried lines. The time has come when too much is exacted of the club leader. Too many women want to be carried on her shoulders, to absorb sweetness and light and spirit, giving out nothing in return. The criticism has been made frequently the past summer that the average club woman desires to be nothing more than a sponge, soaking up the juices of the club leader's information, knowledge and experience and giving nothing in response—unless it be absolute dryness. They say, these unsympathetic critics, that nine-tenths of our club women join clubs only for amusement or because other women do it, and that they do not care a rap for the "modern club idea"—whatever that may mean.

I confess that sometimes I have been tempted to agree with them. The post of publisher of an official club journal ought to qualify one to judge. It ought to make one able to refute the charge. Does it? I will not tell you. But now at the beginning of the fourth year of this publication I will confide to you that my subscription list is a large one and daily growing more so; yet, considering that this is the official organ of the General Federation, which at the least count numbers one hundred and fifty thousand of the most intelligent women in this country, and some reckon it four times as much, it is not taken by the average club woman as it ought to be. The leaders of the movement everywhere endorse it and speak up heartily for it on all possible occasions; club officers and heads of committees find they cannot do without it. But the rank and file of club women, who, I modestly affirm, need it more than these others, where are they? Why do not they come on with their little dollars? Sometimes I am almost forced to believe our critics. And yet, my books will not warrant me in complaining.

I do not believe the average club woman has no higher ambition than passing amusement. I believe women join clubs as much to give out as to take in; and if they don't it is as much the fault of exterior causes as of themselves. And so I believe that if the average club woman has not yet subscribed for the official organ of one of the greatest and most significant movements of the age it is because her club president has not seen to it that the average club woman is acquainted either with the periodical or her own need of it. In which case it is to the president I am preaching. I am led to these reflections by the fact that in several towns (not large ones) where the club president has been a subscriber for some time and has written the warmest testimonials in its praise, several average club women have sent for sample copies the past summer (which we are always glad to give), and have said: "I have just heard of the paper and believe I would like to subscribe." And then they do.

The average club president has a great many things to do besides call attention of her club to this paper; some of them more important things. But all the same, if this is the official organ of the G. F. W. C. and the work of that body is worth anything to the women of America, it is a part of her work to bring it before her club and urge them to subscribe; and this as much for their own sake as for mine. Yea, more; for as the outlook of the average club member is broadened, so is her usefulness to her club widened and strengthened. In several cases the state president has voluntarily offered to bring the subject of subscribing to *The Club Woman* before her annual convention this fall, and to urge her club women to add to their club education in that way. Here's to her, every time.

I didn't start this for a preachment on the subject of official organs; indeed, I have some sympathy with one or two women who have tried it and given it up in disgust. But, as often in this "Mellowing of Occasion," the topic popped up naturally, and I was led to speak my mind; and having spoken it, I will let it stand. But before I leave the subject, dear club presidents, won't you think this over, and see what your club-conscience (O, yes, there are such things) asks you to do?

And then let us try to make the average man see the value of the club movement. He will if he does not have to eat too many cheerless dinners and spend too many lonely evenings in consequence of it. I find that men object to clubs only as they interfere with their comfort. The club ought to make a woman so much more intelligent, sympathetic and companionable that every man would demand that she be a member of some club.

Few men now believe that it makes a woman "strong-minded" to belong to clubs; and they belong to the genus "old fogey" themselves. But we ought to make the club more popular than ever the coming season, and that in the best sense.

It is the all-round, fully developed we want,—not the ethereal, pale-blooded man and woman, but the man and woman of flesh and blood, for action and service here and now,—the man and woman strong and powerful, with all the faculties and functions fully unfolded and used, all in a royal and bounding condition, but all rightly subordinated. The man and the woman of this kind, with the imperial hand of mystery upon all,—standing, moving thus like a king, nay, like a very god,—such is the man, and such is the woman of power. Such is the ideal life; anything else is one-sided and falls short of it.—Ralph Waldo Trine.

THE FOLLY OF OVERWORK.

Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane.

(Address Given at the Milwaukee Biennial.)

IN the short time at my disposal, I shall treat this subject only in its application to women, and to those only who are engaged wholly or partly in occupations comparatively new to women.

In appearing today before an audience for the first time after just two years of enforced idleness resulting from the folly of overwork, I cherish the fond faith that, scattered among this audience, is a thoughtful, sympathetic, and perhaps repentant constituency of the likewise foolish, and hence limit my subject as before indicated, so that I may have as many as possible with myself under conviction of sin.

For here is something which is at once a folly and a sin. If those of us who have been guilty and are punished will properly characterize it in seriousness, our unhappy experience may at least serve to make other women ashamed to speak with implied boast of crowded, feverish days and invaded nights; ashamed of pleading "so busy" against all the sweet invitations of quiet thought, of outdoor nature, and of simple, recreating human intercourse outside committees; ashamed to live such hurried, undignified, unbeautiful existences as we would be ashamed to dine off scraps, standing around the kitchen table.

True, there are degrees in the proper shame of overwork, though unfortunately there is no commensurate gradation in penalties. The woman who becomes engaged in philanthropic work, and sees ignorance and want and sin on every side of her; who unselfishly desires to do all the good she can and finds the needs so great and the workers so few, shall not have imputed to her so much sin or folly for burning her candle at both ends as if she wasted herself in a less worthy cause. Even the professional or business woman who loses her leisure hours in wearying domestic tasks which tradition or fancied necessity fixes upon her, is not to be judged so severely as another class of women, who enjoy overwork as some people are said to "enjoy poor health." (In truth, it is possible to enjoy the two simultaneously—the one in realization, the other in blessed anticipation.)

For those there be who achieve overwork. The only excuse to be pleaded is that they know not what they do. The thing is new to them; there is the delightful exercise of new-found powers, whose limitations have not yet been ascertained; and work is play, and becomes absolved from the sober restraints of toil and takes on the abandon of sport. There's a delicious self-consciousness about it. Like mischievous Babbie exclaiming, "Nannie, he's here! He's taking tea with you and me!" this lady (who takes her occupations far too seriously) may be supposed to say, "What a busy woman I am; on ninety-nine boards and committees, and my friends urge me for the hundredth!" It is a pleasure to see so many wheels go round; and there's always room for one thing more; and her family ought to realize how overworked and tired-to-death she is, and not make such absurdly selfish and impossible demands upon her precious time. 'Tis not everyone who is fitted for such varied and important work; and when one is, she surely needs the sympathy and upholding of those nearest her (and 'tis true that she doesn't always get it.) Men are sensible creatures. They usually know when they've done enough, and they sometimes think they know when their wives have done enough.

Now there is a danger signal which the wayfaring woman, though a fool, should be able to hear as she runs. It comes when she begins to plan her next day's operations the night before, in bed (because, I suppose, the night cometh in which no woman can work.) It is perhaps a pity that we are so made that we must spend about one-third of this short life of ours in unconsciousness. We might all at times feel inclined to qualify the fervent blessing upon the man who first invented sleep. And yet it is a fact that if we do not ascertain our needful quota and take it, we'll sleep longer, sooner. When the mind runs riot through hours that should be sacred to repose, it is time to get up out of bed and open the window wide and look at the stars a long while, and blush to hear them say, suitably amending the Emersonian test, "Why so hot, my little lady?" And then it is well to realize whether we work for love of mankind or for love of work—that we are just one of a great many millions of people who cling to the sides of a very small planet whirling in a region very remote from the centre of the universe, and that a good deal seeks to be doing without our help. Then let us strive to conscientiously say with Jean Ingelow:

"I am glad to think I am not bound to make the world go right,"

And, "wrapping the drapery of our couch about us,
Lie down to peaceful dreams."

And this is to be at all times remembered: The body has natural defences against physical overwork. When the physiological limit is reached, there is the natural sequence of fatigue, rest, sleep. But against mental over-activity, creative or executive, there is very little natural defence. The mind is perfectly capable of behaving like a great belt slipped from its wheel, to go slashing and smashing at will. The greatest brain workers wisely provide checks—novel reading, entomology, whist (though I fear the contempt of the modern Sarah Battle towards one who would think to unbend his mind over this profound occupation), athletics, golf, tree chopping and what-not. But we women are slow to learn these lessons of obvious wisdom. We mix our conscience up with everything, so that it seems an act of virtue (supererogatory, perhaps, but real) to

Give every flying moment

Something to keep in store;

To work till the last beam fadeth—

And then—to work some more.

(By the way, this beautiful hymn, with which I have taken some liberties, was written by a woman.)

And when we have assigned something to every flying moment, what will we do with the unforeseen emergencies that come to all—that are more likely to come to women than to men, because the occupations of women are less specialized? Of course there are major emergencies which simply take precedence of all other duties, to their temporary exclusion. But for the minor ones we must, if we are wise, leave some margins of time. We must keep a spare chamber for Emergency, so that we may avoid taking her into the bosom of the family, to sit in our lap. And when needful, explicit notice must be given that you require her room for other company.

But I sadly fear, ladies, that we too often prepare our own emergency demands. Somebody asks us to do something six months or a year from now. Of course if we were asked to do it now it would be out of the question. But next spring—that time stretches out before us like green country pastures. But don't believe it. It's all in the city limits, and there's every conceivable kind of tax upon it, and all sorts of prior chronic claims are staked out, and the chances are that you will have to surrender your one poor little private preserve to satisfy

that thoughtless mortgage of half a year before. When I was a child it used to be a favorite sport for older boys to promise unsuspecting chaps, "I'll give you all my marbles tomorrow." The next day it was condescendingly explained that "tomorrow never really comes, you know." But this, alas! like other illusions of youth, has fled before stern experience. Is there anything more disconcerting than the way the beautiful and spacious future tense glides into the cramped station of the present, dragging such carloads of those ugly things we bargained for once and haven't any idea what to do with now? The remedy is, of course, "be abstemious of promises"; but like the companion advice, "eat less," it always seems least winsome and feasible at the moment it needs to be applied.

In conclusion, I cannot forbear to say: If we will not be forewarned against overwork, let us at least be certain that what goes by that name is the real thing. Above all, dear ladies, let us not make our lives vain, vain-glorious and in vain, by fancying that all bus-i-ness is business; by hugging a merely cluttered existence with ecstatic and debilitating self-consciousness, which is one of the deadliest banes to be guarded against as long as "woman's work," "woman's mission," "woman's institutions" and the "woman question" agitate the air. Let us strive for more of that poise which experience and a stable nervous organization has given men; let us remember that there are absolutely no safeguards against fussing and worry; and let us question whether, if the depths of nervous prostration could give up its half-dead, it would not thereby appear that lack of system and synthesis in what we do; apprehensions for what we are about to do; regrets for what we did or did not do; omniverous yearning for what we have no call to do; fretting distaste for what fate ordains we shall do; doing all the little, unimportant things first under the delusion that then we will get unincumbered leisure for the things really worth while; doing things a hundred times in imagination before they are done, and doing them as many times again in retrospect, with carking concern for how the doer appears in the doing—let us each ask ourselves if such travesties upon the dignity and simplicity, the singleness and wholesomeness of real work are not responsible for a very considerable share of the evils we commonly lay at the door of overwork; and are not such things unworthy of us?

Let us strive to realize that we influence more by what we are than by what we do or what we say; and that what we say and do derives its quality from our quality. And quality is felt in toto, while of quantity a census and appraisal must needs be made.

And let us remember, too, that when we rob a day of order, beauty, peace, we rob Life of these things. How can we live our days one way and talk of living our lives another way? "As thy days so shall thy strength be." We must so live as to praise God all the days of our lives, if we would praise Him. Let us find some time in every day to lift unencumbered hands and heart, and exclaim with the psalmist, "This is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it."

Parliamentary Usage will be the title of the book to be issued by Mrs. Fox containing the articles published in *The Club Woman* under that head. A small edition will be sold at a very low price. For particulars address the author, 21 Bagley avenue, Detroit, Mich. Open Parliament will be continued in *The Club Woman*, as heretofore.—(Ed.)

The Club Woman in clubs of six or over, 75 cents per annum.

RECIPROCITY AMONG CLUBS.

Elizabeth Ballard Thompson, Michigan.

(Read at Milwaukee Biennial, June 8th, in Alhambra Theatre.)

WILL you put up with a little Retrospect and a good deal of Ego, as we get under headway for another cruise along the coast of Reciprocity?

Six years ago, then, Mrs. Emerson-Brown asked me—I don't know whether we had any regular chairman of Progress Committee in those days or not,—at any rate, Mrs. Emerson Brown personally asked me to bring to the Philadelphia Biennial a paper on Reciprocity.

Yes, there is where you heard it. You and I and Reciprocity have met under these auspices before. One would suppose one would find another subject in six years, but I'm not looking for another as long as I can have this one, even at the risk of being known as "The Reciprocity Lady," as my friend Miss Helen Winslow has called me.

When I had finished that Philadelphia paper, I remember wondering whether I had been dreaming dreams and seeing visions. Even so. Neither dream nor vision could keep up with Reciprocity itself once it had pulled on its seven league boots.

Many conditions favored it. Mrs. Emerson-Brown the beautiful, the superb, was retiring, and our little Major-General (by her leave), our accomplished organizer, she who has done more for—but I would not get to what I want to ask you for, were I to tell you the half of what Mrs. Henrotin has done for General Federation. She was just coming to the lead. (Prolonged applause.)

As soon as it was known she was a friend to State Federations they sprang up. To nourish them, one of her first official acts was to name a Reciprocity Committee, and set us at work making out programs on Social Science, the New Education, Household Economics, American History, American Literature, and Early English Literature. These were sent by the thousands to the Clubs of the States.

We were required to confer with promoters of University Extension and with Specialists, and to make out in each line a scholarly syllabus. Although much of this labor seemed at the time wasted, because many of the clubs were too new to their work to care for syllabi, preferring as yet to outline their own programs, still it was not wholly in vain.

Wherever these programs went they carried the idea of Reciprocity, which grew apace, culminating, in the course of six years in seventeen Reciprocity Bureaus in use today in seventeen States. (Applause.)

These bureaus differ one from the other as the personnel of the States differ. In one emphasis is laid upon the Traveling Library or Traveling Pictures; in another, upon exchange of MSS. or engagements of lecturers; in still another, upon collection of study programs and reference books.

Now and then, as in Illinois or Wisconsin, all that and more are combined and woven together into such a Repository of Information that you wonder as you turn the pages of the Bureau Manual, and your eye falls, perhaps, on the motto, "Not what we give but what we share." You wonder if there is anything under the sun they are not ready to exchange with one another.

I have not been able to make up my mind which of these two Manuals (holding them up), representing Illinois and Wisconsin, is the more admirable. Sometimes I think the one is, and sometimes the other. On the whole—well, I cannot tell.

I will add that, on account of its superior artistic form, we in Michigan are following a little more closely that of Wisconsin. (Applause.)

And here a cat jumps out of the bag.

After correspondence with exchange Bureaus of many States, it is the testimony that exchange of bright women beats any other exchange whatever. (Applause.) That the States where Reciprocity is most a live issue are those where they exchange speakers and authors oftener than they exchange papers.

And now we have come to one of the chief opportunities of Reciprocity among Clubs. Distance between most State Clubs is not great, and most essayists would accept invitations to go with their papers as guests of Reciprocity Day, if expenses and entertainment were assured. At least, I am led to believe so.

In Michigan we are now testing this point, reconstructing our Bureau on this basis, our clubs responding so enthusiastically to the idea that three-fourths of subjects sent in for the new Manual bear the coveted words, "read for expenses."

What this change and another one I am coming to will do for the life of Reciprocity in Michigan, perhaps, I will be ready to tell you in another six years.

"Well, but if the States are generally setting up the Reciprocity Bureau, and are exhausting ingenuity to bring it to working perfection, isn't that enough?" You are saying, "Couldn't we leave it alone now?" Not quite. There is one step more.

For don't you see? While the States have provided Bureaus for their clubs, nobody has provided a Bureau for the States. What we lack now is a Reciprocity between States. What we lack now is a General Reciprocity Bureau for the use of us all, where the best of its kind from every locality shall be listed for general exchange. (Applause.)

Naturally the great Central Bureau would be made up largely of the best from State Bureaus, rich in variety as they now are.

A consensus of opinion concerning finest papers, authors and speakers of each state could be sent yearly to this Central Bureau, and, if these, on occasion, Maine or Michigan should be wanting something "extra special" from Georgia or Colorado, what but to turn to the Central Bureau lists select a subject there approved, select a speaker there approved, and send for them, if not on the basis of State exchanges, for expenses and entertainment only, then as near to it as possible.

What an expansion of inter-State and inter-sectional acquaintance might not this bring about!

Acquaintance!

Isn't that what Reciprocity is for?

Come to think of it, isn't that pretty nearly what Federation is for? (Applause.)

Nor would this be all. Incidentally, what an incentive to originality would be such a central record, accessible not only to the Clubs, but by courtesy to artists and journalists as well, alive as they are to every least glimmer of new talent.

To take literature as an example.

Will you let me quote from the Philadelphia paper on this point?

"Which journal can we take up nowadays but has rules for the making of literature laid down by a practiced hand—by Mr. Warner, Mr. Howells, Mr. Garland, and a score of others.

They feel that a flow of American literature is all but here, and, honor be to them, they hope to hasten it. Shall we be less helpful to our own than they?

Would it not be most fitting for the Women's Clubs of America to have a hand in discovering and leading forth new literateurs? How may we do this?

By a system of quick recognition. Recognition through a Central Bureau would be immediate stimulus, and would give courage for publication.

Many a brilliant paper is tied up at this minute at the bottom of some old trunk because its writer, after she had read it to her club, was not in the way of publishing and did not know what else to do with it. A Central Bureau would draw these papers out of the old trunks and give them a chance in the world.

"But," says one, how much difference would there be between an old trunk and a new Bureau?" Suppose we try and see.

And here I had ended, when the May number of *The Club Woman* came in, and there, lo! Mrs. Croly had been recommending something very like this, only away and beyond anything I had cared to ask or even think.

She says, "A few words indicating the lines upon which adjustment to growth and enlargement is needed. One thing needed is a general ground-work of permanent interest in the fields of work occupied by the General Federation, as, for example, Education, Sociology, Industry, Art, Science and Civics.

These departments should be made permanent Bureaus, charged with the gathering of all facts and statistics in their respective fields, and the heads of them should be selected for their expert knowledge, and for broad statesmanlike views."

Well, well, bless me! Here I had been screwing up my courage to ask for one Bureau, while our beloved Mrs. Croly, the mother of us all, who ought to know, if anyone, the expanding needs of her children, is asking for half a dozen of 'em.

When a thing is in the air like this it may be trusted to make its own way. And whether the outcome shall be one great Central Bureau or half a dozen Central Bureaus I care not, so that the published and indexed lists be yearly accessible to all of us, as one of the largest opportunities of our Federation.

FROM GRAMARYE.

Where tonight the woodside towers,
Visited by unseen powers,
While from hollows of the sky
All the winds come rustling by,
Gramarye weaves within her loom
Emerald and moonlight bloom. . . .
What weird land of deathless dreams
Lies beyond these moonlit gleams,
What domain of strange delight
On the borders of the night!
Could we enter, might we find,
As the subtle ways we wind,
Love once lost, and heart's desire,
Hopes whose feet were shod with fire,
Haunting presences, and things
That waft us on enchanted wings?
Hasten—Fate was made to try!
Cross the moonglade, you and I!
Lift the branch, give me your hand—
No, no! It is Forbidden Land!

—Harriet Prescott Spofford in the *August Atlantic*.

MISS MATTIE'S RELAXATION;

Katherine Carmichael.

IT was summer. The birds told that from the top of the old maple. Miss Wharton's one small maid announced it when she came in, arms akimbo, with:

"The ice is all melted entirety, ma'am. Shall oi get some more, oi don' know?" And Miss Wharton's sewing-room announced it by a pile of thin stuff waiting to be made into dresses.

"I wonder now," said that young woman to herself, as she sat on the edge of her bed with last summer's gowns before her; "I wonder if I couldn't do something to this shirt-waist. If Mattie would stay at home for even one afternoon in the month. This last was said half aloud, and the small maid—a privileged person—feeling herself addressed, came to the front.

"Indade thin, pullin' tathe is aisy compared wid kapin' her at home wid this club faver in her veins. Oi must say oi don't mind clubs in gineral, but cookin' clubs will be the death av me. 'Twas no farther away than last week Sunday, Miss Mattie sez to me, sez she: 'Annie, come, and oi will show yez how to bile wather. You haven't the latest method at all, at all. Just set that pan aside,' sez she.

"Shall oi lay it on the table?" sez oi."

"An' thin she smiled quite aisy loike, as though she wasn't botherin' the life out av me. 'By all manes, Annie,' sez she; 'lay it on the table. That would be quite parliamentary.' And 'twas only by the Lord's mercy oi didn't say oi'd like to lay her on the shelf. Here she comes now, ma'am, lookin' loike a corpse. Oi'll be afther makin' her a cup o' tay."

She looked as though she needed it, poor Miss Mattie, as she threw herself into a great willow rocker.

"You look fagged out," was the consoling remark of the anti-club sister.

"Fagged!" said the energetic Miss Mattie disdainfully; "I'm as fresh as a northeaster. I've been learning how to rest today. I suppose you think that resting should come 'sort o' nateral,' but it doesn't. Nothing is natural in these days. You have to be taught everything. I thought before I went to that rest club that I knew a thing or two—but I don't. I don't even know how to smile properly.

"Most persons have an idea that a smile means the general stretching of the muscles of the face. Not at all, my dear. When you smile you should use the upper lip only. Save the energy you would put into the lower one for some other time. So! Look at me, now!" And the poor deluded clubwoman put on a most agonized expression, stretched her upper lip in a spasmodic manner, and then let the muscles relax.

"Don't!" said Miss Wharton, feebly. "Don't learn how to smile. Nature never meant you to distort your face in that way."

"Distort!" exclaimed Miss Mattie, waxing eloquent. "Just wait 'till I've practiced it awhile. In a few days it will look better. If you could see that rest-teacher smile, there would be no greater advocate of the relaxing method than yourself."

"Just what do you mean by relaxing?" asked Miss Wharton.

Her sister looked at her pityingly. "Why, I mean," she answered vaguely, "why—a general giving in, you know. A general relaxing that is. The first thing that teacher said to us when she entered the room, was—'Now, ladies, rest yourselves.' Then she fell—yes, fell—into a chair, quite beautifully, you know. And the way she rested was a dream. Then we tried to do the same—and were nightmares."

"The trouble is we're not inanimate enough when we rest. We shouldn't think or breathe, unless we do it in the right way. Why, that woman has given us exercises which, if we keep up, will make us Junos. She has already shown us how to rise from a chair gracefully. Simply poise yourself; get your equilibrium established and don't clutch at things. You always do that."

"When are you going to get the time to practice all this?" asked Miss Wharton?" calmly.

"Wait and watch!" replied Miss Mattie. "I shall ask you to help me this evening."

No! It wasn't an earthquake or burglars that caused the unearthly sounds that night. It was simply the club-woman going through relaxing evolutions. Charming they were, and pleasant to behold.

"Are ayther av yez fallin' out av bed?" queried Annie, with her gentle Hibernian accent.

"Oh, is that you, Annie?" asked Mattie. "Come in here, please. I'm resting and—" There was genuine alarm on Annie's honest face, as she beheld her young mistress flat on her back on the floor.

"Now, here you," said Miss Mattie, as she waved her arms wildly about, "just lift my hand up by raising the wrist and I will use no force whatever and let it fall naturally. That is relaxing, you know." She declared it never hurt at all when her knuckles came thumping down on the hardwood floor, though she sent Annie for arnica afterward.

May a kind fate preserve us from knowing how to rest. Miss Mattie "pawed" and "swam." She jumped and twisted, and became so utterly worn out in that resting process that she had to give up the next day's reading club. Annie tucked her in bed herself that night; gave her a cold lemonade and a pitying smile. Then, as she turned out the light and tiptoed softly from the room, Miss Mattie heard her mutter: "If she's not an insane lunatic, I niver saw one. If iver the other is tuk that way, oi'll move to adjourn, begobs!"

THE WOMAN'S PAGE VS. THE MASCULINE EDITOR AGAIN.

Dinah Sturgis.

THE "Woman's Page is again on trial. At the latest Biennial one of the many clever women present roused anew this topic from the semi-torpor into which it had fallen. She hammered out a tuneful solo with the responsibility of masculine editors of newspapers for the wishy-washy women's pages for a motif, and there was a mighty chorus of that's sos that has been echoing ever since.

Of course it is heresy for any woman to take exception to the general feminine point of view which in this connection is that women positively pine to have their "page" devoted solely to the flights of their fancies, when these soar toward the higher life. But heretic I am for one. Can I be alone? For fifteen years and more I have been intensely interested in what masculine editors think and omit to think of women's work and wants, and in what women do and want, and what they think they want, and also in what they think they think they want when there is an audience listening. Part of this study has been given to noting the life and health of periodicals designed upon the masculine plan, and of others designed upon the plan of women critics of the masculine idea of newspapers.

The woman's page, according to all thinking women, is "poor stuff." According to most men it is "women's stuff." Is it possible, forsooth, that to some extent these terms are

still synonymous! We women drenched ourselves in the glad tidings of the great joy that we supposed had flooded the world, when to our feminine vision it appeared one fine day that the writing, not on any wall, but on the floor of heaven itself, were none other than "WOMAN IS IT." But considerable evaporation has taken place. The less excitable, thinking people, men as well as women, believe in the potentiality of most women to aspire to the ideal. But how can anybody with any gray matter at all deny that women as a class of readers—I am not speaking of individuals—care still a great deal, a very great deal, for trash, much of which is not "pure and simple."

Probably nobody denies that the woman's page in most newspapers is principally mush and skimmed milk, with a little cream and powdered sugar upon occasion. A crass lack of perspicacity on the part of masculine editors which prevents them realizing that women no longer care for twaddle, if they ever did, is the sole popular feminine explanation of the reason women's pages do not instead serve strong mental meat. But is this the real reason? True, women no longer care for tidies. But then tidies have gone out of fashion. As for complexion washes—there is a positive tidal wave of interest in all toilet accessories.

Dear sister workers with the pen, pencil and typewriter, and sister club women, your hearts do not do strict justice to your heads. Editors of newspapers are employed by publishers of newspapers. The publishers' aim is to give just as many readers as possible what they will buy, without such limitations as are imposed by the consciences of the chief stockholders. If any newspaper publisher saw women flocking—not to read, but to BUY—the periodicals which from time to time have essayed to pay a hundred cents on a dollar out of the proceeds of furnishing women reading matter such as some of us like to think all of us crave, why not even the masculine conscience would be able to withhold that kind from the woman's page. Masculine edicts against "suffrage and that sort of thing" would be withdrawn before the next edition went to press.

The increasing amount of space given in newspapers to the news and views of women in the past few years is not so much a compliment to our intelligence as to our vanity. It is not yet so much the news of what women are saying and doing in the serious matters of life that interest many of us as it is that the personal mention incorporated in the reports tickles the vanity of those mentioned and incites in such of us as are of less noteworthiness a frantic envy to advance from the "also present" into the particularization paragraph.

Now vanity is not altogether a bad thing. It enlivens existence for one thing. Even its reaction is useful in many ways. There is no doubt, for instance, that some women who have "gone into" one or another phase of the life-is-real-life-is-earnest theory of existence, with the sole intention at heart of arriving at figuring on a program, in an office, upon a list of directors, etc., and in the reports of them have actually grown to know the interest and value of study and work for their own sake, and have worthily joined the ranks of those happy individuals who started on a high plane of endeavor if not always of achievement. But this is not the point at issue.

It may be that to ignore the follies and foibles of women among which self-advertising looms very large now even in this advertising age, as is done by many modest women of marked ability, influences some of their hearers to practice living up to elevated standards. But on the whole I believe that the plan is mischievous. Women as a sex are too much given to making believe. And to make believe that women's pages in newspapers are filled with twaddle because men order

them so, although women would really prefer newspapers that catered to them as the best newspapers cater to their men readers is to retard mental evolution for the majority of women newspaper readers, not to hasten it.

Masculine editors (one reason why managing editors are men is because men can almost always and women almost never distinguish between sentiment and sentimentality) started women's pages when in the course of human events women cried out to have pages set apart for their special delectation.

Now that women are taking so active a part in the public activities of life all live modern journals give the news of their activities in the news and special columns. The "stuff," to call it what its critics call it, that appears on the "Woman's Page" is put there by shrewd masculine editors with an eye on the counting room, because it is read with enjoyment by a very large number of women.

AGAIN, THE LECTURER.

Dotha Stone Pinneo.

THE CLUB WOMAN is constantly so stimulating that one is often impelled to answer something in its columns. But hitherto, "lack of time," that favorite bugbear of the age, which, much more than consistency, has grown to be "the hobgoblin of little minds," has kept one reader and admirer out of the lists.

Now, the two paragraphs from women lecturers, one on the first page of the June number, the other on the 203d page of the September number, move her to ask for space.

As experience is a commodity of value, an experience meeting of lecturers is a happy idea. Also, might not a symposium of those who engage lecturers be interesting?

There are, undoubtedly, many who will confirm the testimony of the two women who have already spoken, for a clever talk from one of our best known lecturers at the Philadelphia Biennial was entitled "Don't," and dealt with the impolitenesses to which lecturers are subjected. But, because of my faith in human nature I am glad to contribute something on the bright side.

For use in this article I have looked carefully over my correspondence of last season, with the following result: Out of 55 inquiries as to terms and dates, 53 engagements, often for more than one lecture or story, were secured.

All the letters show anxiety to save unnecessary correspondence and in many cases stamps for reply are enclosed. Unless this may be considered unbusiness-like, the "unbusiness-like methods" spoken of are conspicuous by their absence. On the contrary here is a model note. . . . "We would like to engage you for If that date is open kindly enter us for it. Particulars will follow."

The two clubs which did not close with me were not very polite, it is true. One wrote almost conclusively, asking to have a certain date reserved, and never wrote again. But I have always supposed there was some good reason, like "sudden death" perhaps, the old-fashioned good reason for not returning one's partner's lead of trumps—because of the character of the president. I never had time to inquire, but filled the date when a sufficient time elapsed to justify me in doing so.

The other club, of very young girls, did partially make the engagement, then calmly veer off to some one else without notifying me. But is not the proportion of two out of fifty-five a pretty small one?

As to the plea of "low treasury." Is it reasonable to con-

sider it an "excuse?" Do we really not have it "always with us?"

One of our oldest clubs can never get its members to raise the dues from one dollar, and this summer, its founder refused to pay a small contribution to pay the expenses of a Federation delegate upon the plea that delegates to national political conventions paid their own expenses and clubwomen should. Another club succeeded after a hard struggle on the part of those interested, in changing the dues from twenty-five cents to fifty. With such incomes, is it not a wonder that any paid lecturers at all are engaged?

One manifest injustice, however, has not been alluded to.

In securing speakers for our own club we have considered it a point of honor if someone had contributed her services, to give a fee to that same person, as soon as we could re-engage her, our treasury having filled up in the meantime. This, of course, if the lecturer had been satisfactory the first time. It has always seemed to me better to give one's services outright cordially as a free gift than to reduce one's price. And there is much generosity shown by lecturers in this way. Now, a certain club the object of which appealed interestingly to my predilections and whose treasury I supposed to be absolutely empty, received such a gift. What was my surprise shortly after to find them paying his own price, a comparatively large one, to a man lecturer? It seemed reasonable to suppose, also, that I had not been unsuccessful, as I was asked to come again, at the same price, and as my press notices were discriminatingly good. It gives me pleasure—the only pleasure I ever had in the matter, to note that this was a club of both sexes, the managers of the lecture course being all men. As an offset a club of women to whom I had given my services at a time of pressure, engaged three lectures at full price, and another society, which was much accommodated by having a date changed, insisted upon increasing the usual fee.

I cannot believe that our clubs, as clubs, are discourteous. If they are so, it is the fault of individuals and should the whole body, therefore, be condemned?

One often has occasion to note the extreme discourtesy of college graduates of both sexes, and I have heard people say that they could pick out the graduates of certain colleges simply by their brusqueness. I have seriously wondered whether this might not be partly the result of dwelling entirely within one's own sex for a term of years. Would one therefore condemn as ill-bred all collegians?

It is a pleasure to note in this connection the emphatic utterance of Dr. Taylor, President of Vassar, who believes that manners should be taught in colleges.

The truth is that courtesy is a flower of fine growth and one can hardly make hasty generalizations concerning it.

And is impoliteness confined alone to those who engage lecturers? Almost anyone in an official position can recall speakers whose letters and personalities were so far from ingratiating that one wondered how they ever secured any engagements, unless by their "much speaking."

In conclusion is there not an inclination to regard the lecture business somewhat in a false light. We are the purveyors of certain wares. If people choose to buy in a different market from ours, after giving a fair hearing to all we can bring to bear to our advantages, have we any right to complain?

There have, undoubtedly, been great changes in this matter. As the number of writers for print has increased, so the number of speakers has increased. It is undoubtedly hard for the older ones, who have had more of a monopoly, to accommodate themselves to new conditions. And as to fees, Major Pond tells of the very great difference in this way, saying that, except

in special cases, it is almost impossible to command high prices.

On the other hand, the popularity of the enterprises for the education of the people like the institutes which charge a nominal sum, and the free lecture systems, offer occupation to many lecturers with many re-engagements, but the prices paid cannot possibly be large.

THE GENTLE MUSE OF TODAY.

By Rev. S. F. Smith, D. D. (Author of America.)

Read by the Author at a Reception given to the Woman's South Side Study Club of Chicago, at the home of their President, Mrs. Edward Roby, Loyal Hall, Chicago, May 10th, 1893.

THE muses in the golden days,—
They numbered barely nine,—
'Twas theirs to wake the sweetest lays,
To charm and to refine;
To teach the bliss of life and love,
To make the whole world bright,
Ten thousand rills of joy to start,
To shine, as shines the light.

But we, in later times, have found
A hundred Muses more;
And on each gentle muse we meet,
Our love and praise we pour:
Each makes earth happier, life more blest,
Brings to our homes a heaven,—
Dear charmers of our secret hearts,
The best gift God has given.

Ardent they study to expand
The fields already won:
And in their noble deeds surpass
All that the past has done;
By pinnacles of honor gained,
By summits grandly trod,
They prove what women can attain,
Inspired and helped by God.

We honor all whose hearts are true,
And gladly, proudly raise
The noblest trophy art can bring
Their glorious course to praise;
A thousand blessings on them rest,—
Blessings from heart and hand,—
The Muses we delight to own,
They are this fairy band.

When we recognize the fact that a man carries his success or his failure with him, and that it does not depend upon outside conditions, we will come into the possession of powers that will quickly change outside conditions into agencies that make for success. When we come into this higher realization and bring our lives into complete harmony with the higher laws, we will then be able so to focus and direct the awakened interior forces that they will go out and return laden with that for which they are sent. We will then be great enough to attract success, and it will not always be apparently just a little ways ahead.—From "In Time With the Infinite."

UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS, 1812.

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION.



The objects of this society are to band together in fraternal interests those women whose lineal ancestors took part in the civil government, the army or navy of the United States, during the struggle which followed the close of the War of the American Revolution till the ratification of the Treaty of Peace which marked the close of hostilities on June 30, 1815.

ELIGIBILITY TO MEMBERSHIP.

Any woman shall be eligible to membership in this society who is above the age of eighteen (18), of good character, and whose lineal ancestors served in the civil government, the army or navy of the United States during the thirty-two (32) years which followed the close of the War of American Revolution, provided such applicant be acceptable to the society.

Any young woman under eighteen years of age and over 15 years of age, can be admitted as a "junior" member, if eligible and subject to all the rules relating to the admission of members, but cannot have the privilege of voting or holding office.

Give dates and particulars of some service performed by your ancestor while acting as a soldier, or a sailor or marine; or as a military, civil or naval officer in the employ of the United States Government during the period 1783-1815, which, of course, includes all those who gave any assistance in the war of 1812, whether man, woman or child.

Official information of service in the war of 1812 may be obtained from Col. Ainsworth, Pension Bureau, Washington, D. C.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Every application for membership in this society must be made upon a regularly prescribed blank, must be signed by the applicant, and, if possible, acknowledged before a notary. The endorsement of two persons of good standing is also required. Such application for membership must be accompanied by proof of service of ancestor, and should be sent to the registrar of the State in which the applicant wishes to join. The initiation fee of one dollar (\$1.00) and annual dues of two dollars (\$2.00) must always be sent with the application blanks.

In filing out an application blank the applicant will kindly observe the following suggestions and thus greatly facilitate the work of the registrar.

1. See that the line of descent is clearly stated.
2. Fill every space in blank up to the ancestor through whom you wish to enter the society.
3. Write all the names legibly. This is especially necessary with family names where differences exist between old time and modern spelling.
4. Do not return blanks unendorsed unless you send with them letters of reference from two well-known persons, such as your clergyman, presidents of other societies or similar endorsements. Blanks returned without these are useless.
5. State fully service of ancestor, give exact title of all books of reference—naming page and paragraph, and if service is based on state or pension records, enclose duly certified copy of the same. Remember family traditions and similar proof of service is not accepted, unless proven or sworn to.

INSIGNIA.

The insignia of the society consists of a badge of gold and blue enamel, combining in design the star and anchor as symbols of the army and navy. The price is five dollars (\$5.00) and can be procured from James E. Caldwell & Co., 902 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, on an order signed by Presidents of organized states.

INFORMATION.

Information regarding the society can be obtained from each State president. Information regarding State organizations can be obtained from division presidents. From Mrs. William Gerry Slade, 332 West 87th street, New York city, president of Eastern division, comprising Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona Territory, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indian Territory, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico Territory, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Oklahoma, District of Columbia, all foreign countries, and all places whatsoever, not included in any other specified mention; or from Mrs. Louis W. Hall, 324 N. Second street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, president of Western division, comprising Alaska, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Utah and Pennsylvania.

All persons interested in and eligible to the society will be cordially welcomed at the residence of Mrs. William Gerry Slade, President General, 332 West 87th street, New York city.

The Maine State Society, with invited guests, held their first field day at Riverton Thursday, July 19th. After enjoying the dainty luncheon which had been prepared, the president, Mrs. C. A. Dyer called to order and cordially welcomed the guests, then introduced Miss Cora B. Bickford, Regent of Biddeford Chapter, D. R., gave an interesting talk on events which took place at Biddeford Pool during the war of 1812, including an account of the good ship *Hermonie*, which was sunk by the British at that point, at the same time presenting the state president, Mrs. Charles A. Dyer, with a bit of wood taken from the ship sunk 80 years before. The secretary, Mrs. George F. Walker, gave many interesting facts in regard to the war. The auditor, Mrs. Charles C. Chase, gave an account of the part her grandfather took in the war. Plans were made to look up historical spots, documents and relics of the war of 1812. Mrs. Brown, mother of the president, the only real daughter of 1812 among the members, was present. The president called attention to important business which is to come up at the first meeting in the fall. The outing was voted a most delightful occasion.

A new patriotic journal for women has been started in Boston under the name of "The Patriotic Review." The editor-in-chief is Miss Marion Howard Brazier, a well-known and clever newspaper woman, whose experience both in journalistic work and patriotic organizations will ensure success for her new enterprise. The first number is a very handsome one and as full of news as an egg is of meat.

I am delighted with this magazine and consider it one of the most helpful and practical of the club periodicals. It seems to be in touch with the best thought of the day, if not in advance of it.—Mrs. Eugene B. Heard, Rose Hill, Middleton, Ga.

CLUB STUDY DEPARTMENT.

May Alden Ward.

AS a number of requests have come for programs on subjects that have already been treated in this department, it is thought best to give a list of the outlines that have been given with the date, so that persons wishing any of these subjects may obtain them directly from the publisher.

- The Victorian Era, October, 1897.
- The Study of Fiction, November, 1897.
- American History, December, 1897.
- The Study of Literature, January, 1898.
- James Russell Lowell, February, 1898.
- Robert and Mrs. Browning, April, 1898.
- Walter Scott, May, 1898.
- Holland, June, 1898.
- Spain, October, 1898.
- France, November, 1898.
- France of Today, January, 1899.
- The Fifteenth Century, February, 1899.
- Russia, April, 1899.
- Dante, May, 1899.
- Modern Novelists, June, 1899.
- Questions on Tennyson (by Maud E. Kingsley), July, 1899.
- English History, Part I, October, 1899.
- English History, Part II, November, 1899.
- George Eliot (by Maud Kingsley), January, 1900.
- The Nineteenth Century in Europe, February, 1900.
- The Bible as Literature (by Miss Helen Cole, prepared for Massachusetts State Federation), March, 1900.
- Our New Possessions, May, 1900.
- Period of the Renaissance and the Reformation, June, 1900.
- Russia, September, 1900.
- A Study of Novels, September, 1900.

Publishers Note:

Of these it is impossible to supply back numbers for January, February, June, July, October, November and December, 1899; also January, March and August, 1900.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DEPARTMENT.

Viola Price Franklin.

IN her admirable address at the Biennial, Mrs. Lowe must have had University Extension methods in mind when she said: "More and more each year, clubs are passing out of contempt with the old fragmentary methods of self-conducted study, and are seeking systematic aid and direction for really serious work. It has been said that the club is the university of the middle-aged woman. It is also the hotbed of altruistic ideals and the arena for literary endeavor. Women today constitute more than a respective majority of the reading public, through the clubs they are constantly developing into critics, authors and philosophers."

It is to be hoped that many clubs now planning their courses for next year will heed these wise words and decide to give university extension courses a trial. There are a few false impressions that we wish might be removed. One is that such a course is too difficult for a club to begin with. One woman writes: "In fact, a very elementary course of study and simple programs are absolutely necessary for our first year's course, that our members may be prepared for the extension work." Others would like to undertake the study but fear the

lack of library facilities. This last objection now can easily be removed in states where there is a good travelling library system in operation. We shall be pleased to correspond with clubs in such states and arrange to plan courses to accompany sets of these travelling libraries. Perhaps the other false impression can best be removed by citing the testimony of clubs that have tried university extension courses and then giving a typical extension lesson. One clubwoman wrote: "I like your outlines very much—like your plan of work—am particularly pleased with the Keats and Browning work." The Carrie Prentiss Club of Wellington, Kansas, has been using our outlines since its organization two years ago, and the members express themselves as especially well satisfied with the work accomplished and the progress made.

A TYPICAL UNIVERSITY EXTENSION OUTLINE.

Prepared for the Prentiss Club, Wellington, Kansas, by Mrs. Viola Price Franklin.

A Study of Rudyard Kipling as a Poet.

- I. His Life: Read the sketches in the following magazines: The Bookman, vol. 8, page 479, and vol 9, page 198; also page 395; McClure's, vol 13, page, 282; The Outlook, vol. 61, page 280; The Independent, vol. 51, page 708.
- II. Test the following lyrics by the outline given in "Rossetti as a Lyrist."
 - A. Poems from "The Seven Seas."
 1. "A Song of the English." Is its dominant note pride of race? How show sympathy with expansion? What is the import of "Came the whisper, came the vision," etc.? What is the meaning of last stanza? How is meter suited to thought?
 2. "McAndrew's Hymn." Sympathy for the engineer; service to mankind. The lesson, "Law, Order, Duty and Restraint, Obedience, Discipline." His personality in "I'm sick of all their quirks and turns," etc., and a desire to find a poet like "Robbie Burns?" Analyze carefully the clever workmanship in this poem. Has it the spontaneity of a master of poesy?
 3. "The Miracles." The meaning? Its rhythm? Its beauty?
 4. "The Native Born." Analyze its exquisite lyric quality. Compare it as a drinking song with some of Ben Jonson's.
 5. "The Liner, She's a Lady." Its sympathy for sea life? Its tribute to womanhood? Its refrain? Its melody?
 6. "Hymn before Action." Analyze closely the thought of this battle hymn. Does he lay too much stress upon the military virtue of obedience?
 7. "The Flowers" as a nature poem. The refrain, "Buy my English posies?"
 8. "An American." Its Democratic humor, its attitude towards us, its emphasis upon individual freedom?
 9. Soldier and Sailor Too. Its marching time, views in last stanza?
 10. "The Ladies." Its genuineness of sentiment, its beauty, its meter?
 11. "Bill Awkins." Humor, sentiments, attitude toward life?
 12. "Mary Pity Women." One of the most dramatic poems, exquisite. Compare Rossetti's Ballads?
 - B. Poems from the "Ballads and Barrack Room Ballads."
 1. "The Three Captains." Refers to an exploit of Paul Jones. Pirate Life.

2. "The Gift of the Sea." Story and pathos. Beauty, rhythm, etc.
3. "The English Flag." History of English patriotism. Sublimity of last stanza.
4. "Soldiers, Soldiers." Views of love rhythm, meaning?
5. "The Young British Soldier." Refrain, sentiment?
6. "Troopin'." Pathos, love of home.
7. "L'Envoi." Study its beauty of sentiment, its attitude toward life?

III. Research questions:

Do you feel that the poems in "The Seven Seas" reflect the restless energy of the English race, impelling them to subdue the globe? Do you realize that the greatest thing for Kipling is "Power at Work," hence his deep interest in engines, men and empires? Has he looked upon the world not only with a keen eye but with a healthy mind? How does he make us in love with life? Is it his first hand knowledge of life that gives such a fascination to his poetry? Show how his poetry illustrates the dexterous modelling of the actual and the homely to an artistic purpose, which is the true mark of the modern spirit," as in his using for subjects "cables and engines?" Compare his "Song o' Steam" to Walt Whitman's "To a Locomotive in Winter?" Has he the subtle suggestion and richness of Whitman? Show how Kipling's poetry stands for the highest qualities of the English race, as its virility, its readiness to accept responsibility, its tremendous energy, its faith in itself."

IV. Topics for Papers:

- A Sketch of Kipling's life.
- Kipling's lyrical qualities.
- Kipling's philosophy of life, as revealed in his poetry.
- Kipling's message to the twentieth century.

OPEN PARLIAMENT.

Mrs. Emma A. Fox.

(Questions for this department should be sent to 21 Bagley Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.)

(a) When distasteful people creep into an organization is there any way to rid the organization of them, or rather, do clubs have a by-law by which a party might be asked to resign—say by request of two-thirds of the membership?

(b) Mrs. A. moved we have a reception. Mrs. B. amended to lay the matter over until the next meeting. Mrs. A. said she accepted Mrs. B.'s amendment. Was it necessary or parliamentary to take action on Mrs. B.'s amendment, and was the amendment parliamentary? Would Mrs. A. be allowed to say, "I do not accept Mrs. B.'s amendment, I prefer to withdraw my motion"? The amendment might be forced upon Mrs. A. by the action of the club, might it not? In other words, can an amendment be accepted or rejected by amendment before the meeting for final settlement?

(c) Are amendments seconded as motions are?

(a) There is no reason, from a parliamentary standpoint, why clubs may not have a by-law making it possible to drop a name from the roll of membership, though probably few clubs have such a provision.

(b) Mrs. B.'s motion to lay the matter over till the next meeting was not a motion to amend. The motion should have been "to lay (the motion of Mrs. A.) on the table," or "to postpone the further consideration (of the motion of Mrs. A.)

until the next meeting." Either of these motions was in order, but neither is a motion to amend. They are not propositions to change the original motion, but separate propositions with reference to deferring the consideration of the motion before the club. The assembly must take a separate vote on the motion thus made, and Mrs. A., in the case you mention, had no option except to vote yes or no. Offering motions of this character as amendments is a very common error. An amendment may be accepted by the mover only with the consent of the member who seconds the motion. The amendment then becomes a part of the motion and does not require a separate vote. An amendment cannot be rejected by the member whose motion is under consideration. The assembly has the power to adopt or refuse to adopt a proposed amendment. A motion to lay the matter on the table is never parliamentary, for the resolutions, reports and communications.

(c) "Amendments," so-called, are simply motions to amend, and must be seconded. The motion or proposition to amend becomes an amendment after the assembly has approved it by an affirmative vote.

When a principal or main motion is pending and it has been moved to postpone indefinitely, is an amendment to the main motion in order before the motion to postpone indefinitely has been acted upon?

The authorities seem to agree that it is, but one authority says in several places all secondary motions are in order if found above in the order of precedence (except to amend), but he gives no explanation or reason for the exception and the other authorities do not seem to make the exception. I understand that the motion to postpone indefinitely cannot be amended, but think that is not the point intended to be covered by his rule, "except to amend." Writers on parliamentary law are not explicit on the point about which you inquire. The two motions to postpone indefinitely and to amend are of equal rank. Neither can supersede the other, though either one may be superseded by motions of a higher rank. That is, when the motion to postpone indefinitely is pending, the motion to commit, to lay on the table, etc., are in order, but a motion to amend the main motion is not in order, and when a motion to amend the main motion is pending, the motion to postpone indefinitely is not in order. The rule of the U. S. House of Representatives in regard to these two motions, viz., "first made, first put," is the rule commonly adopted.

When two persons wish the floor at the same time to discuss a motion, of course one must yield, but should not that one be recognized by the chair in preference to any one else when the first one has finished speaking?

Not of necessity. He must take his chances with others who desire the floor. By common courtesy, other things being equal, he would be granted the floor, but a member who remains standing while another is speaking, or who rises before the floor is relinquished, or who approaches the table of the presiding officer in order to secure attention is not only not entitled to preference, but is out of order.

Mrs. J. M. Conine of Denver, whose article on the "Domestic Problem" in our June number has been so much enjoyed, is an ex-member of the Colorado Legislature, and was four years president of the North Side Woman's Club of Denver. She is now vice-president of the Civic Federation and chairman of three Legislative committees, viz.: Colorado Federation of Woman's Clubs, State Equal Suffrage Association, Social Science Department, Woman's Club.

CLUB NOTES.

"Friends in Council" of Rutland, Vermont, have taken a unique subject of study for the coming year in "Clubs: social, economic, artistic, literary." They begin with the origin of clubs, their objects and the growth of the modern club idea, on October 10th. The rest of their year's program follows:

October 24th—Four Famous London Clubs—Mermaid, Apollo, Kit Kat, Brookes'; The Triumphal Arches and Round Temples of Rome.

November 7th—Dean Swift and His Clubs; The Grotesque in Art.

November 21st—Art Societies in Europe and America; What Led to the Revival of Art.

December 5th—The Literary Club; Sir Joshua Reynolds and Sir Chas. Eastlake.

December 19th—The French Salon; Some Glimpses at Art Galleries and Studios in Paris.

January 2nd—Noted Women Artists of the Present Century; Women's Literary Clubs at Home and Abroad.

January 16th—The Century Club of New York and the New Century Club of Philadelphia; The Dilettanti Society and the Garrick Club.

January 30th—College Settlement Clubs in England and America; The Brooke Farm.

February 13th—The Browning Club; The Lotus Club and the Union League Clubs of Chicago and New York.

February 27th—The Ruskin Movement Among Working Men; Turner and His Art.

March 13th—William Morris' Art Factory; The Preraphaelite Artists (by request).

March 27th—Some Odd Clubs; The Club of the Future.

On the 18th of March, 1896, the Woman's Club of Racine, Wis., was organized with a membership limited to seventy-five. Mrs. McMurphy was chosen president. April, 1896, it joined the General Federation and sent two delegates to the Biennial convention at Louisville. In October of the same year it joined the State Federation, becoming a charter member. One of the avowed objects is "To aid all movements toward the promotion of a free public library." In pursuance of this object Mr. Burton Holmes of Chicago was engaged to give a lecture, the proceeds of which enabled the club to contribute to the library fund \$163.46 as its first material aid. More recently the club's assistance to the library has been chiefly in establishing and supporting two children's reading rooms, which are in reality branches of the library. These have relieved the room of the crowds of children who thronged the place in their laudable desire to get books to read. Entertainments have been given from time to time to raise money to defray the expenses of these rooms and to furnish suitable books for the children. In addition to caring for the reading rooms the club has sent a large quantity of literature to the lumber camps in this state, and also contributed to the traveling libraries which reach the country places. Membership has been enlarged to one hundred and twenty-five, and Mrs. Crosby is the president. The Wisconsin State Federation will be entertained by the Racine club in November.

The Boston Authors' Club is one of the most enjoyable clubs in existence today. It is a mixed club, the membership being about equally divided between the sexes. It was organized in Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's parlors last winter, and she was chosen president. The other officers are: Col. T. W. Higginson, Robert Grant, and Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps-

Ward, vice-presidents; Helen M. Winslow, secretary; Herbert D. Ward, treasurer; and Mrs. May Alden Ward, Nathan Haskell Dole and Sam Walter Foss, directors. Meetings are wholly informal and social in character; they have been held at Mrs. Howe's, Col. Higginson's, Judge Grant's, Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer's, and on June 2 the club went out to Wrentham (a beautiful old town) for an open-air meeting with Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Chamberlain (The "Listener" in the Boston Transcript). Among the members are Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, Miss Mary E. Wilkins, Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, Miss Kate Sanborn, Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, Prof. Todd, Hezekiah Butterworth, J. T. Trowbridge and many other well-known names. At the outset there were doubters who feared there might be no place for such a club, but the quiet popularity into which it has come proves that the authors of Boston needed just such an organization.

In Pittsburg and its sister city, Allegheny, club women are interested this summer in ways and means to provide funds to establish kindergartens in various centres of the mining districts of that region. To raise the necessary funds, these club women have prepared a little brochure, entitled "Some Things for Your Chafing-dish." Six well-known directors of domestic science have contributed special recipes, and the little volume will be well worth the price in itself, aside from the comfortable consciousness that one has assisted in a most worthy movement. The booklet will be sent to any one forwarding ten cents in silver to Miss McDermott, Box 318, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. It will be necessary to sell 20,000 copies to raise the needed funds. Copies ordered will be mailed to winter addresses in October. This is a work which, while it may seem local, is wide in its ramifications. —Harper's Bazar.

Minister Wu Ting Fang will present in the October Century "A Plea for Fair Treatment" in behalf of his fellow-countrymen. This is one of the half a dozen articles in the same magazine in which the Chinese question will be treated, directly or indirectly. Bishop Potter writes on "Chinese Traits and Western Blunders"—the first of a series of travel sketches and studies.

PLEASE NOTICE

That owing to the frequent misunderstandings concerning magazines sent to clubs in the name of some one member, and the time and expense it costs us, we are obliged to say that it will be necessary hereafter that such subscription be sent in the name of the club and arrangements made with the local postmaster to deliver it to such person as shall be designated by the club to receive the magazine.

To explain: A club subscribes through its secretary, Mary Smith, who frequently sends in her own name without mentioning the fact that it is a club subscription. Next year Jane Jones is elected secretary and sends in the renewal, omitting to state that the magazine has been going to Mary Smith for a year. Result, hours spent in search of Jane Jones' name and the final entering of her name as a new subscriber. The following year Louisa Brown subscribes and the same program is followed, Mary Smith and Jane Jones becoming indignant because they are not discontinued, never having asked to be. All this means a lot of trouble and expense for clerk hire and postage on our part. Hereafter, then, please subscribe in the name of your club, if it is for that purpose, and arrange with your postmaster for changes in delivery.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

President, Mrs. Rebecca Douglas Lowe, 513 Peachtree Stree, Atlanta, Georgia.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT:
MRS. DIMES T. S. DENISON,
157 West 103rd St., New York, N. Y.RECORDING SECRETARY:
MRS. EMMA A. FOX,
21 Bagley Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.TREASURER:
MRS. EMMA M. VAN VECHTEN,
1110 Second Avenue, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT:
MRS. MARGARET J. EVANS,
Northfield, Minnesota.CORRESPONDING SECRETARY:
MRS. GEORGE W. KENDRICK,
3507 Baring Street, Philadelphia, Pa.AUDITOR:
MRS. GEORGE H. NOYES,
204 Prospect Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

To the General Federation of Women's Clubs of the United States:

THE Women's Auxiliary to the New York Civil Service Reform Association offers two prizes, of \$100 and \$50 respectively, for two essays on the subject of Civil Service Reform, the competition to be restricted to women who are members of clubs in the State Federations belonging to the General Federation, and to members of clubs in the General Federation in states in which no State Federation exists.

The essays will be submitted for judgment to a committee of three, composed of the following persons: Charles J. Bonaparte, Esq., of Baltimore; Lucius B. Swift, Esq., of Indianapolis; Mrs. C. R. Lowell of New York, or of others equally competent.

Those two essays which are judged by them to be the best will become the property of the Women's Auxiliary, to be used in the furtherance of the cause of Civil Service Reform.

CONDITIONS LIMITING THE COMPETITION.

1. Essays must contain not more than 5,000 or less than 3,000 words.
2. Essays must be forwarded through the president of the club to which the competitor belongs.
3. The number of essays sent by each club is not limited.
4. The competition will close on January 1, 1901.
5. All essays must be legibly written (typewriting preferred) on one side of the paper, on numbered pages. The name, address and club of the writer must be written twice, once at the beginning and again at the end of the essay.
6. Special regard will be shown to the interesting and inspiring style of the writing, and to the accuracy and breadth of the handling of the subject.
7. The essays must be sent to Mrs. C. R. Lowell, 120 East 30th street, New York City.
8. The return of unsuccessful essays is not guaranteed unless the postage is prepaid.
9. The Auxiliary reserves for itself the right of withdrawing this offer if a sufficient number of creditable essays is not sent in before January 1, 1901.

Requests for direction to the sources of information for the essays will be answered promptly by Miss A. E. H. Meyer, Assistant Secretary, 48 West 59th street, New York City.

There has been so much unkind criticism of Miss Evans because her name was used for two offices in the election at Milwaukee last summer that it seems justifiable to use a portion of a private letter from her, referring to this matter. She says: "I find that my position in regard to the election at Milwaukee was misunderstood. Pray make me right with the Federation, and your paper. I did not want the highest office. I refused to be nominated except by the nominating committee, in case Mrs. Lowe could not secure the majority there. It is my principle always that the one who seeks a place (rather than the place seeking the person) is not worthy of it.

I am sorry to be misunderstood, and I shall be pleased if you will do all in your power to set me right in the eyes of others, as I know they will believe when they understand the position I took." We thought we had explained this matter before, and that club women would gladly believe the best instead of the questionable. Miss Evans has too high and noble a character to stoop to anything underhanded, or become an office-seeker, and no one who knows her or who has ever heard her uplifting messages to club women will believe anything wrong of her motives.

One of the new officers of the General Federation of Women's Clubs is Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, wife of the United States senator from Indiana. She was elected director at the recent Milwaukee Biennial. In her own city—Indianapolis—Mrs. Fairbanks is accounted an all-around club woman. She is the founder of the Fortnightly Literary Club, an organization of several hundred fine women. As the vice-president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Indiana she is conspicuous among the patriotic women of the country. As a member of the Contemporary Club, the leading mixed club in Indianapolis, and a worker in the Art Association, she is also well known in her state. When in Washington with her husband she affiliated with the women's clubs in the national capital.

Mrs. G. W. Kendrick, Jr., of Philadelphia, corresponding secretary of the G. F. W. C., is also president of the largest club in the United States, the Girls' High School Normal, which includes all the alumnae of the Philadelphia Normal School. Mrs. Kendrick's pet scheme is to provide an endowment for the support of women who have taught thirty-five years in the public schools. Nearly \$150,000 have already been secured.

The pamphlet containing the official proceedings of the fifth biennial, and the reports of the state chairman of correspondence and state president will be sent to all federated clubs about the middle of this month. Extra copies may be had by sending fifteen cents to the recording secretary.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, who was one of the bright particular stars at the Milwaukee Biennial, was married during the summer at the home of her friend, Mrs. Corbett, in Detroit.

I wish every mother in our country might read each issue of this paper. They and their families would be benefited whether they were members of some club or not, and no club woman can afford to be without it.—Viola P. Beekman, President Florida Federation.

Life is too short for any bitter feeling.

Time is the best avenger, if we wait—

This solemn truth the low mounds are revealing
That thick and fast about our feet are stealing—

Life is too short for hate.

STATE FEDERATION NEWS.

THE number of federated states is now thirty-six. The presidents of each Federation, with their addresses, are as follows:

Arkansas, Mrs. Frederic Hanger, Little Rock.
 California, Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, Los Angeles.
 Colorado, Mrs. James H. Baker, State University, Boulder.
 Connecticut, Mrs. T. K. Noble, No. 69 East avenue, Norwalk.
 Delaware, Mrs. A. D. Warner, No. 1202 Delaware avenue, Wilmington.
 District of Columbia, Mrs. Carrie E. Kent, No. 930 O street, northwest, Washington.
 Florida, Mrs. J. C. Beekman, Tarpon Springs.
 Georgia, Mrs. J. Linsey Johnson, Rome.
 Illinois, Mrs. Robert B. Farson, No. 26 Delaware place, Chicago.
 Indiana, Mrs. Rose Budd Stewart, Muncie.
 Iowa, Mrs. Mabel Dixon Hutchison, Ottumwa.
 Kansas, Mrs. James Humphrey, Junction City.
 Kentucky, Mrs. A. M. Harrison, Lexington.
 Maine, Mrs. Florence C. Porter, Caribou.
 Maryland, Mrs. Wm. M. Ellicott, Baltimore.
 Massachusetts, Miss O. M. E. Rowe, City Hospital, Boston.
 Michigan, Mrs. Martha A. Keating, Muskegon.
 Minnesota, Mrs. Lydia P. Williams, Minneapolis.
 Missouri, Mrs. Edwin Harrison, St. Louis.
 Nebraska, Mrs. Anna L. Apperson, Tecumseh.
 New Hampshire, Mrs. Susan C. Bancroft, Concord.
 New Jersey, Mrs. Emily E. Williamson, No. 310 North Broad street, Elizabeth.
 New York, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, No. 504 Fifth avenue, New York City.
 North Dakota, Mrs. Nettie M. Lauder, Wahpeton.
 Ohio, Mrs. William P. Orr, Piqua.
 Oklahoma, Mrs. Selwyn Douglas, No. 24 Fifth street, Oklahoma City.
 Pennsylvania, Mrs. Ellis Lewis Campbell, Wayne.
 Rhode Island, Mrs. Susan A. Ballou, Woonsocket.
 South Carolina, Miss Louisa Poppenheim, Charleston.
 South Dakota, Mrs. W. H. Lyon, Sioux Falls.
 Tennessee, Mrs. Charles A. Perkins, Knoxville.
 Texas, Mrs. J. C. Terrell, Fort Worth.
 Utah, Mrs. Chester E. Coulter, Ogden.
 Vermont, Mrs. Delia M. Needham, Rutland.
 Washington, Mrs. Kate Turner Holmes.
 Wisconsin, Mrs. Arthur C. Neville, Green Bay.

Four states have Federations which have not joined the General Federation as yet: Oregon, Mrs. C. B. Wade president; Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

The Utah Federation of Women's Clubs will hold its annual meeting early in October. So will those of Minnesota, Colorado, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Vermont, Missouri, New York and Wisconsin will meet in November.

Michigan is to have a club directory. Mrs. Claudia Q. Murphy of the Michigan Medical News is the business manager and Mrs. Emma A. Fox, the editor. It is proposed to have the name of every club woman in Michigan in the directory.

ARKANSAS.

The artistic Year Book, 1900-1901, with its pertinent suggestions concerning work to be accomplished by the seventy clubs comprising the Arkansas Federation, has found ready response in the minds and hearts of the individual members, and the death knell of summer will prove the tocsin which calls the interested workers into active service.

While many members of the Federation have tested the efficacy of the popular "isolation cure" during the heated term, some have visited northern and eastern resorts and others have gone abroad, a creditable quota of club enthusiasts have not slumbered or slept where club interests were involved, a notable example being our energetic and resourceful president, Mrs. Frederick Hanger, who, while the mercury climbed among the nineties, kept the club column of the Arkansas Democrat teeming with an interesting budget of fads, facts and fancies concerning clubs and club women. The torrid weather seemed only to fire our Household Economics apostle, Mrs. Jennie Beauchamp, with new zeal, and while many of her colleagues were "fleeing as birds to the mountain," she was at her post locating the Oread scholarships for the fortunate Miss Angell of Pine Bluff—the successful candidate—and arousing through the press fresh interest in domestic science. The Crawfordsville Book Club, whose faith and works go hand in hand, has succeeded by individual as well as concerted effort in influencing the local school board in replacing an uninviting school building with a comfortable and commodious public schoolhouse. The clubs all over the state have issued Year Books outlining a pleasing variety of studies, ranging from the cultivation of the mind, body and heart to the preservation of birds, beautifying of homes and scientific culture of flowers.

Mrs. Neil Carothers.

CONNECTICUT.

The board of directors of the Connecticut State Federation met September 11, being again the recipients of the hospitality of the Young Women's Christian Association of Bridgeport. The spacious and beautiful new home of this association on State street has recently been opened, and its invaluable president, Mrs. H. H. Pyle, may well be proud to have visitors from all parts of the state see the result of her labor and the generosity of its friends.

The important business was the arrangement of the program for the annual meeting of the Federation, to be held November 8-9, upon invitation of the Woman's Club of Ansonia, Derby and Shelton. This is one of the largest and most enterprising clubs in the Federation, and those who attended the May meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Derby know what beautiful hospitality is sure to await them in the pretty cities.

A meeting of the board with a committee of ladies from the Hostess Club will be held the latter part of September, to complete details, but the following is the program so far decided upon:

Thursday, November 8, at 1 p. m., the Credential Committee will register delegates.

At 2 p. m. the Federation will be in session. After the invocation, address of welcome and response and secretary's minutes, an hour will be given to two minute reports from clubs.

From 4 to 6 a tea will be tendered by the Woman's Club. This has been decided upon as a pleasant change from the evening reception.

Beginning at 8 there will be a most attractive program. Three interesting women are to be the guests of the Federation—Miss Cornelia F. Bradford, Mrs. Florence Kelley and Miss Charlotte Coffyn Wilkinson. It is also hoped that some of the officials of other Federations will accept the invitations extended to them.

Miss Bradford is head worker of Whittier House, Jersey City, and is to give the principal address upon "The Value of Settlements to Social Reform." She is a distinguished and notable woman. New Jersey is deservedly proud of her and Connecticut is glad to welcome her.

Mrs. Kelley, secretary of the Consumers' League, is well known everywhere. No one ever hears her without being enthusiastically interested. Miss Edith M. Howes, president of the Massachusetts League, spoke in Connecticut two years ago, most impressively, defining what the League stands for and what it wishes to accomplish. Mrs. Kelley carries on the story, telling of the triumphant accomplishment of much.

Miss Wilkinson, secretary of the National League of Women Workers, will tell of her society, with which club women certainly are in hearty sympathy. Miss Wilkinson was spoken of with enthusiasm in the September number of *The Club Woman*, but this cannot be too much emphasized. There will probably be music at each session of the Federation.

Friday at 10 the morning will begin with the annual reports, Mrs. Noble will give "Memories of the Milwaukee Biennial," there will be reports from another group of clubs, informal ballot for officers and directors, business, adjournment for luncheon.

At 2 p. m., election, and while the tellers are counting the votes, reports from the last group of clubs. Announcement of elections, unfinished business, address of Mrs. T. K. Noble, retiring president, and presentation of new officers.

The by-laws limit the term of office, and none of the present incumbents, with a few exceptions, are eligible for re-election to the same position. The board has appointed a committee to recommend certain changes in the by-laws.

It is proposed to have the reports of the clubs given alphabetically, and to have the names of the clubs expected to respond at a certain time placed upon the program and sent to each club as long before the meeting as possible.

It will readily be seen how important this meeting is, coming as it does but once in two years. It is simply impossible to get as much of the Federation spirit at second hand, however willing one may be. Do come and see, and hear, and decide Federation matters yourselves.

Dotha Stone Pinneo.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs differs from all other auxiliaries of the National Federation in that it is in itself both a State and City Federation. As a rule, State Federations can convene but once a year, and only on that occasion can representatives of affiliated clubs meet in deliberation, but in the District all this is different. While its Federation has all the powers and privileges conferred on any State Federation, the fact that it is in a limited area makes it possible for the clubs comprising it to meet once a month instead of once a year, and this is done, with the result that such constant concerted action brings about many reforms and improvements in municipal affairs. The District Federation makes its appeal to Congress instead of to some State Legislature, and necessarily is the only Federation which comes in contact with the National legislators.

These unique privileges enjoyed by the District Federation have helped in no small measure to build it up to a remarkable degree of efficiency in putting through whatever it takes up as a special work for the year. Many of the best features of municipal life in Washington may be justly pointed out as having been pushed to adoption through the concerted effort of the members of the Federation. Just now progressive women at the capital city are rejoicing over the fact that recently there was opened a house of detention for women and children prisoners, which is to be under the supervision of police matrons. While the Federation is modest about claiming the credit for this advanced step in the right direction, and while it is true that the bill upon which the appropriation was granted was the one presented to Congress by Major Sylvester, head of the District police force, yet every one unites in the opinion that it was the constant agitation and urging of the women of the Federation, their unceasing advocacy of such a measure and their convincing arguments before members of the District and Appropriations Committee that brought the bill to the fore and made the longed-for separate prison for women and children an assured fact. The head of the police force fully appreciates the help this body of women has been to him, and is always glad to receive their suggestions and anxious for their co-operation.

The aim of the new House of Detention, as it will be called, is to furnish a real home for women and children pending their trials. Congress has made only a small appropriation for the purpose, but it is a fine beginning. An old-fashioned but comfortable and commodious house in the central part of the city has been hired and fitted out with every sanitary convenience. "Repeaters," the police term for old offenders, will not be placed there.

It will be a refuge for women who have committed their first offence, or those who are more unfortunate than criminal (even though their offences number several), and for children. The house will be in charge of three police matrons, who will relieve each other every eight hours. Everything will be done for the material comfort of the inmates, and all means tried to improve their condition and win them to better things during their incarceration. Their attorneys and friends will have access to them at all times, of course complying with certain rules, which will have to be made for the good of the institution.

The District Federation has tried for years to have the number of police matrons in the city increased, but now that all women and children will be conveyed to the House of Detention instead of to the different police stations, the need for this is not so great, as three matrons will be able, at least for the present, to manage the institution very comfortably. The adoption of such a house should stimulate women in other cities to work for a like purpose. The women of Washington are firm in the belief, and it is shared by police officials, that when in smooth working order this "house" will be a potent means of minimizing offences against the law among women and children.

Last winter was a busy season with the District Federation. In addition to its interest in securing the appropriation for the House of Detention, it made a great effort to secure vestibules on all motor cars for the protection of the motor-men, and it speaks volumes for the influence of the Federation that in spite of the strongest opposition the bill which it advocated passed both houses.

The Federation gives largely in practical philanthropy. It raised a fund last year to feed and clothe destitute children who wished to attend school. Many of the children would

come to school having had no breakfast and with no prospects of a luncheon, but through the Federation little stomachs were comfortably filled and little backs warmly clothed.

This body of women has, as a reserve work, to which it gives constant time and attention, in addition to its specific performances, the establishment of the postal savings bank system. Its membership is thoroughly convinced of the desirability and utility of this system, and it is in constant touch with the men who are forcing it to the front. Its delegates to the recent Biennial at Milwaukee presented to the convention their work along this line and urged upon Federations everywhere the good that might be accomplished if they would give the system intelligent consideration and support.

The Federation has as president Mrs. Carrie E. Kent, wife of one of Washington's divines, and a woman of exceptional executive ability. Mrs. Kent is serving her second term, and was both times elected by acclamation, having worked faithfully as vice-president and in other capacities with the Federation since its organization, in 1894. Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood is the National officer. The vice-president is Mrs. M. E. Coues; recording secretary, Miss M. C. Bennett; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Hannah B. Sperry, and treasurer, Mrs. Laura V. McCulloch. All are women well known in some particular line of club work in Washington. The monthly meetings of the Federation are held in the parlors of Willard's Hotel, and all club women are made welcome. The District Federation comprises eleven clubs, representing a membership of nearly four thousand women.

ILLINOIS.

The sixth annual meeting of the Illinois Federation will be held in Rockford, October, 17, 18 and 19, by invitation of the Rockford Federation of Women's Clubs. In the preliminary circular it is stated that all "speakers are requested to limit their addresses to the time designated by the program committee. This rule must be rigidly enforced. It is imperative that such speakers take part in the proceedings as can be distinctly heard in a large hall. This should be borne in mind in selecting delegate to make club report," which is a good suggestion for other Federations.

The hospitality of Rockford homes will be extended to all delegates, Federation officers, speakers and members of standing committees.

Following is the program for the entire meeting:

Tuesday, October 16, 2 o'clock: Conference of standing committees—Philanthropy committee, Mrs. Henry T. Rainey, chairman; "The Reasonable Scope of the Philanthropy Committee of the State Federation," Miss Julia Lathrop, Rockford; "Associated Charities," Mrs. James W. Patton, Springfield; "A Proper Reformatory for Boys under Sixteen Years of Age," Mrs. J. M. Flower, Chicago; "Civil Service," Mrs. Farlin Q. Ball, Oak Park; "Free Kindergartens," Mrs. J. W. Grubb, Galesburg. Industrial Committee, Mrs. Dessa Worthington, chairman; "Industrial Work"—Its Relationship to Club Women, Its Relationship to the Board of Associated Charities, America's Debt to Its Workers. Committee on Legislation, Mrs. James M. Flower, Chairman; "Needed Legislation," Miss Julia Lathrop, Rockford. Committee on Music, Mrs. Charles Carroll Brown; "Music in the Public Schools," Miss Marie R. Hofer, Chicago Kindergarten Club; Miss Constance Barlow Smith, Woman's Club, Jacksonville; general discussion. Art Committee, Mrs. Herman J. Hall, Chairman; I—"Municipal Art," Mrs. A. M. Titus, Woman's Club, River Forest; (a) Laying Out Streets and Arranging Trees for Picturesque Effects;

(b) Facades, Sky-line, Harmony, etc., Mrs. E. J. Parker, Friends in Council, Quincy; (c) Fountains for City Decorations, Mrs. H. H. Candee, Woman's Club, Cairo; (d) Forms of Sculpture Suitable for Parks and Streets, Mrs. Clara Bourland, Woman's Club, Peoria; A Glimpse of the City Beautiful, Mrs. Laura Dayton Fessenden, Ossoli Club, Highland Park; II—"Art in the Schools," Mrs. J. G. McMurphy, Oak Park; (a) Color, Mrs. R. A. Harvey, Woman's Club, Rockford; (b) Form, Mrs. W. R. Lewis, XIX Century Club, Oak Park; Biography of the Artist, Mrs. Dorothy N. Law, Phidian Art Club, Dixon; Value of the Cheap Picture in Assisting Study, Miss Mary Vaughan, Catholic Woman's League, Chicago; Beauty in Little Things—Simplicity, Mrs. F. K. Reiber, Bryn Mawr Woman's Club, Chicago. 8 o'clock, p. m.: Committee on Education, Mrs. Thaddeus P. Stanwood, Chairman; Song, "Illinois," chorus of children, led by Prof. O. F. Barbour; Advantages of the Study of State History, Mrs. Ida Carey Burns, Tuesday Club, Monmouth; Work for Needy School Children, Woman's Club, Jacksonville; Women on School Boards in Small Towns, Miss Georgiana Joiner, Woman's Club, Watseka; Work of Women's Clubs in Enforcing Truant Laws, Woman's Club, Danville; Educational Value of Sewing in the Schools, Miss Louise K. Hester, Jewish Manual Training School; Vacation Schools in Rockford, Miss Barbour. Committee to Further the Interests of Women Students at the University of Illinois; "The Aim and Scope of the Domestic Science Department," Mrs. Henry M. Dunlap, Chairman. Committee on Libraries, Mrs. Florence Allin Ingalls, Chairman; Location of Libraries, Miss Francis Le Baron, Elgin; A State Library Commission for Illinois, Miss Katherine Sharp, University of Illinois; Co-operation between Illinois Federation and Other Workers, Mrs. H. M. Trimble, Princeton; general discussion. Committee on Literature, Mrs. Clara G. Coulson, Chairman; Literature and Life, Mrs. Seeley Perry, Federation of Women's Clubs, Rockford; Reading for Children, Miss Mary Wadsworth, Twentieth Century Club, Oak Park; Literature in Our Public Schools, Mrs. Arthur C. Roberts, Tourists' Club, Galesburg.

Wednesday, October 17, 1900, 9.30 a. m.: Call to order; Invocation, Rev. P. M. Snyder, Rockford; Address of Welcome, President Rockford Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Seeley Perry; Reply and Address, President of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Robert B. Farson; Report of Committee on Credentials, Mrs. James E. Keith, Chairman; Report of Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. John A. Lutz; Report of Treasurer, Mrs. Edward C. Lambert; Report of Auditing Committee, Mrs. Henry Boyd, Chairman; Announcement of Committee on Resolutions; Education Committee, "Educational Ideals," Mrs. L. P. Stanwood, Chairman; Sub-Committee on Education, "Our Present Duty in Connection with the Domestic Science Department of the State University," Mrs. Henry W. Dunlap, Chairman; Philanthropy Committee, "The New Philanthropy," Mrs. Henry T. Rainey, Chairman; Literature Committee, "The Angelus in Literature," Mrs. Clara G. Coulson, Chairman; Art Committee, "International Art," Mrs. Herman J. Hull, Chairman; Music Committee, "Interpretative Study of Music," Mrs. Charles Carroll Brown, Chairman; Committee on Libraries, "The Educational Value of Libraries," Mrs. Florence Allin Ingalls, Chairman; Committee on Legislation, "The Juvenile Court Law," Mrs. James A. Flower, Chairman; discussion; club reports. Two o'clock, p. m.: Industrial Committee, Mrs. Dessa Worthington, Chairman; "The Injustice of Philanthropy," Miss Charlotte Teller; Reciprocity Committee, Mrs. Florence Case, Chairman; Conference of Club Presidents on "Club Work, Methods and Aims"; Opening Ad-

dress, Mrs. Clara P. Bourland, President Peoria Women's Club; 1st—"Minor Morals of Club Life," 1st Courtesy, 2nd Individual Responsibility, 3d Loyalty; 2nd—"Relation of the Club to Other Organizations, Charities, etc.," Mrs. Mary Turner Carriel, President Monday Conversation Club, Jacksonville; 3rd—"The Club as a Social Force," Miss Effie Shaw, President Woman's Club, Mt. Carroll; 4th—"Divorce of Politics from Civics," Mrs. Henry L. Frank, President League of Religious Fellowship, Chicago Club Reports; "Open House" at Rockford Clubs. Eight o'clock, p. m.: Reception by Rockford Federation of Women's Clubs at Second Congregational Church; Illustrated Lecture, "How to Beautify Our Surroundings: A Plea for Landscape Gardening," Mr. O. C. Simonds and Mr. Bryan Lathrop, Chicago.

Thursday, October 18, 2 o'clock a. m.: Club Reports (thirty minutes); Report of Committee on Revision of Constitution, Mrs. James Frake, Chairman; Report of Nominating Committee, Mrs. Clara P. Bourland, Chairman; New Business; Discussion—"How May the Church be Influenced by the Woman's Club Movement," Mrs. Eugenie M. Bacon, Dr. Rondthaler, Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch; Club Reports. Two o'clock p. m., "The Trend of American Social Life," Mrs. Elia W. Peattie, Chicago; Discussion of Paper; 3.30, Reception at Rockford College. Eight o'clock p. m., Concert by the Mendelssohn Club of Rockford.

Friday, October 19, 9 o'clock a. m.: Club Reports (fifteen minutes); Election of Officers; Discussion by State Delegates of the Biennial Meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Milwaukee, Wis., June, 1900; "The Intellectual Side," Mrs. H. E. Briggs, Englewood; "The Social Side," Mrs. Susan W. Tibbits, Quincy; "The Business Side," Mrs. T. J. McGrath, Blue Island; "Messages from the Paris Exposition," Mrs. Potter Palmer; "Social Economics at the Paris Exposition," Miss Jane Addams; Club Reports. Friday, 2 p. m.: Report of Tellers, Mrs. Emily I. Keith, Chairman; "The Awakening of the Social Instinct," Miss Elizabeth Wallace, University of Chicago; "The Responsibility of the Privileged Few to the Community Life," Mrs. H. H. Candee, Cairo; Discussion of Papers; Report of Committee on Resolutions; Introduction of New Officers; Closing Words of President, Mrs. Robert B. Farson; Adjournment.

INDIANA.

The Indiana State Federation of Women's Clubs will hold its first convention in South Bend, Indiana, on November 14 and 15, 1900. The purpose of the meeting is:

1. To elect officers for the ensuing year.
2. To transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Constituent clubs are entitled to the following representation: By-laws, Art. 1, Sec. 3—"Each club belonging to the Federation, if not in arrears for annual dues, may be represented at all meetings by two delegates.

"All other members of clubs belonging to the Federation may be present at its meeting and take part in all discussions, but shall not introduce motions or vote."

All women's clubs in the state interested in the State Federation are cordially invited to send visitors to this meeting. A good program is in course of preparation and will be announced later.

The Progress Club and the Economic Club of South Bend will be hostesses to the Federation and its guests on this occasion. South Bend is the largest city in the extreme northern part of Indiana, and is situated on the St. Joseph river, one of

the most picturesque inland streams in America, six miles south of the Indiana-Michigan line. It is 86 miles east of Chicago. South Bend is a strong club centre. It has over a dozen clubs devoted to social, athletic, literary and dramatic objects. Mrs. Rose Rudd Stewart, President; Mrs. Louise Cassady, Corresponding Secretary.

MAINE.

The Maine Federation will hold its annual convention at Rockland, October 10, 11 and 12, opening with a reception Wednesday evening, the 10th. Business will occupy Thursday and Friday forenoons, and literary programs will be given afternoons and evenings. A number of prominent club women from the other New England States have been invited for this convention to discuss the formation of a New England Federation of Women's Clubs.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The October meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs will be held in Amherst on Wednesday and Thursday, October 17 and 18. There will be an evening session on Wednesday, with address, followed by an informal reception. On Thursday, besides addresses, there will be reports from some of the standing committees. The committee in charge is Miss Georgie Bacon, Worcester; Mrs. E. A. Grosvenor, Amherst; Mrs. Annie L. H. Rogers, Clinton; Miss Effie M. F. Hartwell, Fitchburg.

At a meeting of the executive board of the Massachusetts Federation the resignation of Mrs. Caroline S. Holden of Attleboro as director was received with regret. Mrs. May L. Sheldon of the Woman's Club, Lynn, was appointed to fill the unexpired term of one year. Mrs. Ida Barrett Adams of Lowell was appointed Federation secretary.

MINNESOTA.

The Woman's Federation of Clubs of Minnesota has just closed a series of meetings of whose visible results they feel justly proud, but whose latent, invisible effects they hope will be yet greater.

Last year the Federation received an invitation from the management of the State Fair to provide a rest room for women and children on the grounds at the time of the fair, suggesting that programs of interest to these people might also be given. At first a large tent was suggested, but eventually the board of managers gave the Federation the use of a substantial and very handsome building.

The series of meetings which was held last year proved such a success in all respects that we were invited to continue them this year. The building is very conveniently arranged for such uses, containing a very good little audience room, very complete toilet facilities, and everything necessary for the purposes of these meetings. One room has been arranged as a model sick room, with a trained nurse and physician in attendance, and it has proved of great practical utility. Space was also given to an exhibit of one of the libraries sent out by the state, with a young woman in attendance to explain the practical work of the State Library Commission.

Each forenoon from eleven to twelve o'clock a program is given in the hall, under the auspices of specially appointed committees from the ranks of the women belonging to the Federation. These programs are on subjects of general interest to those who are club women, and equally of interest to those who are not club women. At many of these sessions

men were not only interested listeners, but actual participants in the discussions. Such subjects were taken up as education, child study, establishment of town and village libraries, cooking with practical demonstration, town and village improvement societies, and subjects of kindred interest. Each afternoon a musical program of one hour was given by some of the best amateur musical talent of the state, and these were received with much enthusiasm.

The underlying thought has been, not a pleasant reunion of the club women of the state, although that has resulted incidentally, but the aim was to bring wives and daughters of farmers in touch with these lines of thought and work who have hitherto been reached by the club movement in no other way. The result seems to be resulting in the fulfillment of the desires of those undertaking the work. The number of visitors registered is nearly three times as large this second year as during the first year's meetings, and the proportion of people not in clubs who have attended the meetings this year has increased in a very large ratio.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The fifth annual field meeting of the New Hampshire Federation will be held in Boston, October 25, 26 and 27, by invitation of New Hampshire's Daughters Club. The dates have been changed from those announced in the year book on account of the musical festival in Manchester, which is to occur October 11, 12 and 13.

The program is not yet fully made up, but committees from the hostess club are working very hard to make the affair a success and it is hoped the attendance will be large. A reception will be given on one of the evenings and several excursions and novel features are under consideration.

The field meeting is the annual outing of the Federation, a place to meet one's friends, to make new friends, to compare club work, and to have a good time generally. Every New Hampshire club woman who can do so should take this opportunity to visit the "Daughters" who have gone to Massachusetts, but who have remained so loyal to the mother state and her interests.

Katherine L. Runnells.

NORTH DAKOTA.

The annual meeting of the N. D. Federation of Women's Clubs was held in Valley City, September 12 and 13, with a large attendance. The members of the Tuesday Club of that city entertained all visiting club women. Martha Scott Anderson of the Minneapolis Journal was present at the meeting and spoke on Women's Civic Opportunities and Responsibilities.

Two clubs, the Fargo Household Economic Association and the Fessenden Club, were admitted to the Federation.

The meeting woman's day at the Devil's Lake Chautauqua was a decided success. Prof. Maria Sanford of the Minnesota University gave a very pleasing address.

The Mothers' Club of Abercrombie have their first printed programs. These were paid for by funds raised by giving an ice cream social during the vacation.

The Woman's Club of Lisbon held an annual picnic at which Mrs. Oliver, a delegate to Milwaukee, gave a report of the Biennial. They decided to take up the work of village improvement. They began by looking after the vacant lots, cutting down weeds, etc.

The Fairmount Book and Thimble Club report a most enjoyable picnic.

Fannie E. Gelleman,
Cor. Sec. N. D. Federation.

BOOKS.

BEAUTIFULLY illustrated, printed and bound is the scholarly work in two volumes on "The Troubadours at Home," by Justin H. Smith, professor of English History at Dartmouth College. To be able to write such a book one must bring the loving service of years of study over musty records, careful research among nearly-forgotten musical lore and personal familiarity with the haunts of the early troubadours. All this Professor Smith has done, and has added to those the setting of his rich imagery and the eloquence of melodious and fitting language, so that the perusal of his two beautiful volumes is as fascinating as a popular novel, and ten times as satisfactory. The average idea of the troubadours is as nebulous as the milky way, and the average man or woman cares little about knowing definitely who or what they were. But the person who takes up these volumes and glances into them ever so carelessly is likely to discover a new interest in the literary world. For the author has succeeded in his ambition to represent the troubadour as a living person and to put his native, reconstructed poems into his mouth. Prof. Smith has made a thorough study of the territory in Southern France where the troubadour lived and flourished in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and from this knowledge of their local environment and their poems has reconstructed a world which makes his two volumes not only delightful reading but a valuable contribution to the best class of literature. It would seem as if he has left out nothing that could have been included or discovered about the Provençal poets, and he has covered a field in literature that was hitherto unoccupied. "The Troubadour at Home" is mightily interesting, but it is more than that: it is a necessary adjunct to every well-equipped library. We cordially recommend it to all readers, and especially to clubs and classes making a study of music, literature or history. It is so well written as to be popular with the average reader, and yet so scholarly and exhaustive as to satisfy the most exact student.—(New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

One of the great successes among the summer novels has been Robert Grant's "Unleavened Bread," in which the heroine, Selma White (with several other married names during the course of the study) is made to appear, rather hazily, as a club woman. She is a conceited, narrow, superficial and selfish woman, who succeeds somehow in arriving at the height of her ambition; for we find her a school-teacher and leave her a governor's wife, with the prospect of going to Washington as a Senator's wife; and yet who can deny the type—both in and out of clubs? Judge Grant proves nothing against the woman's club—if he set out to, which we doubt, for a shallow, self-centred woman remains so until the end unless she chooses to become otherwise. As a novel, "Unleavened Bread" has an original plot, carefully worked out and it is beautifully written.—(Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"The Burden of Christopher," by Florence Converse is rather a depressing story, although we have all the time the consciousness that the author is writing from actual conditions and above all this novel must not be passed by. Its scene passes through the phases of a strike, and its theme is the ambitious effort of an idealist to meet the evils of competition. Florence Converse deals with her subjects from the old-fashioned standpoint, and we are cognizant only of the two factories, the one conducted by the hero on the profit-sharing principle and the other run on hard business lines. For eleven

years the beautiful plan is carried out, but alas! only by the use of some trust funds with which the deficiencies in the business have been made up. So at the end the heroic husband, father and friend—beloved of all his workpeople—utterly fails and ends his career a supposed suicide. He had attempted to bear the burden which he had thought it his duty to assume, the prosecution of an inherited business after an honest fashion and neglected to be the Christopher—the Christbearer of simple duty. In the personal detail, the characterization, the familiar talk of the personages, the author excels and those who are fond of the sociological novel will enjoy this book greatly. (Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"Pine Knot, a Story of Kentucky Life," is full of the atmosphere of the quaint mountain life with its wealth of amusing peculiarities, and it also has a historical value, since it pictures conditions attendant upon the anti-slavery movement, and the days of the war. The interest of a treasure search runs through the tale, since the author has adroitly utilized a mountain region of a lost mine. "Pine Knot" is a romance "racy of the soil" in a true sense, a story fresh, strong and absorbing in its interest throughout. The author is Dr. William E. Barton, who has already written "Heroes in Homespun" and one or two other successful books. (New York, D. Appleton & Co.)

That excellent series of novels, the Town and Country Library, has added recently "The Sea-Farers," a delightful romance by that charming story-teller, John Bloundelle-Burton; "The Minister's Guest," by Isabel Smith, a novel of English Country life; and "Brown of Lost River," an American story by Mary E. Stickney. This last gives a glowing picture of life on the Wyoming plains and seems to be written from the inside of ranch-life. The history of Brown, "the best bronco breaker in Wyoming," forms the principal interest and is well told. One can always be sure of a good novel in buying a copy of this well known series. (New York, D. Appleton & Co.)

"The Don't Worry Nuggets" are charming little volumes of the golden sayings of Epictetus, Emerson, George Eliot and Robert Browning, daintily bound and beautifully printed. They give us in convenient form a host of maxims and epigrams helpful to daily life and inspiring as catch words for the busy. The selections are well chosen, stimulating and suggestive, forming a cheerful, practical philosophy made up of bits of the world's best wisdom. They are in corded cloth with gilt top, at only 45 cents a volume. (New York, Fords, Howard & Hulbert.)

"The Farringdons" makes the third remarkably clever novel by Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler. It is a book of intense interest and like "Isabel Carnaby" and "A Double Thread," it is full of crisp and original dialogue with a strong undercurrent of wholesome philosophy. The scene of "The Farringdons" is laid in the "Black Country" of England, where live the Farringdons, "a hardy race whose time was taken up in the making of iron and the saving of souls." A daughter of this house who develops an artistic temperament plays the leading part in the story. From her environments, in which the quaint characters of rustics and workingmen hold a large place, she passes for a time to a very different scene in London. The book is distinguished by the close observation and the interest in religious and social questions which have helped to gain for Miss Fowler her high place in contemporary fiction. Her abundant sympathy with humanity, her understanding of the religious

beliefs expressed by her characters, and her skill in imparting life and movement to all the figures of a story dealing with the Methodism of the Black Country, and also with the social life of London, render this picture of life the broadest and strongest work which she has given us in the opinions of some; although Miss Fowler or anybody else will find hard work in excelling "Isabel Carnaby" for brilliancy. (New York, D. Appleton & Co.)

"The Heart's Highway" is the title of the latest novel by Mary E. Wilkins, and her stories are always welcome. Indeed, she has won for herself a warm corner in the hearts of the American people from which it would be difficult to displace her. In this book she has made her first effort in historical fiction and like all she does created a success. "The Heart's Highway" is a romance of Virginia during the latter part of the seventeenth century and the hero belongs to that popular order of lately created heroes—the young Englishman of fortune who is serving time as a convict in the colonies as a penance for some misdemeanor at home—As in "Prisoners of Hope," "Janice Meredith" and other books which have similar characters in the hero's part, he (who in this case is called "Harry Maria Wingfield") falls in love with the daughter of him whom he is bound to serve and the interest of the story hinges mainly on their adventures. The development of the character of the lovely heroine as well as that of the hero is along natural lines and only adds to the interest of the real action of the tale, the scene being laid just after Bacon's rebellion. There are very funny dramatic incidents, and the local atmosphere is excellent. The story is written with all Miss Wilkins' charm of style and graceful diction and will be sought after by the thousands who are seeking eagerly everything new in the field of historical romance. (New York, Doubleday, Page & Co.)

Another good novel is Mr. J. A. Altsheler's "In Circling Camps," a story of our Civil War. We have had so many historical novels concerning older times that a good story of the Civil War, written thirty-five years afterward is very acceptable. "In Circling Camps" is a strong, human story with some well written battle scenes and many incidents which made up a life of personal bravery. Underneath is the record of human love which transforms the mere story into modern romance. The book abounds in thrilling situations and holds the attention constantly. (New York, D. Appleton & Co.)

"A New Aristocracy" is the title of a successful novel by "Birch Arnold" of the Detroit Journal, who is, in private life, Mrs. Alice E. Bartlett, and one of the most successful women journalists of that section. It is a novel with a purpose, touching closely and thoroughly on religious life and socialistic doctrine. One paper has said of her: "In dialect she is particularly happy, the humor and pathos of common speech being woven into admirable rhythm, but in that domain which may more truly be denominated poetry, Mrs. Arnold has won well deserved success. Birch Arnold is a resident of Detroit, Mich., and though she reached fame over the stony journalistic road, she has been able to 'grind' without losing the power of strong and original work. She has had the good sense never to attempt flights beyond her power and her song, though it be only the trill of the robin in familiar woods, or the play of the sunlight upon the meadows, strikes a pure note." "The New Aristocracy" corroborates this and shows the poet's touch all the way through. (Detroit, Bartlett Publishing Co., 44 West Larned street.)

A valuable book to students, and to the general reader as well, is May Alden Ward's "Prophets of the Nineteenth Century." Mrs Ward has for some time been known as a thorough-going student and lecturer on literary topics, and this little volume gives us three of her most scholarly papers. Her aim is to show the relation between the three "prophets," Carlyle, Ruskin and Tolstoi, and their effect on the life and literature of the century just waning; all social reformers working toward the highest and nearly the same ends. She shows us how they strove to utter the gospel which proved prophetic of the great movement now sweeping over the world, bringing sweetness and comfort and joy to human life. Carlyle's gospel of work, Ruskin's life as a social reformer and Tolstoi's gospel are analytically and helpfully considered. There is a fine half-tone of Carlyle as frontispiece and the volume is daintily bound. (Boston, Little, Brown & Co.)

The editor of *The Century* is receiving inquiries about the author of "The Helmet of Navarre," the historical romance which began to appear serially in the August number of the magazine. Miss Bertha Runkle is the only child of Mrs. L. G. Runkle, a well-known New York journalist, and one of the editors of the Charles Dudley Warner "Library of the World's Best Literature." The present work is a maiden effort at fiction-writing. She was born in New Jersey a few and twenty years ago, never went to kindergarten as a child, nor to college as a young woman, has traveled little, and has never been in France—which possibly accounts for her laying there the scene of her romance.

A strange study in the life of a woman is "The Garden of Eden," by Blanche Willis Howard, and we are bound to believe a transcript from the life-book of the author. It is a posthumous work, lacking the final editing of the author, and this may account for some of the shortcomings to be found in the book, for it would seem that she wrote out from the fulness of her experience, trusting to time to examine and excise those portions that were best untold in print. It is the story of an American woman in Germany, with her many lovers and her great loves. It is told with power and exhibits a woman's heart as few books do. The hosts of friends of the writer of *One Summer* will read this, the last from her gifted pen, with profound interest. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.)

In "Hotel de Rambouillet," by Leon H. Vincent, we have a brief study in French society and letters in the XVII. century, a period that never loses interest to the student of manners and people. The delightful "Precieuses" are set forth with distinct clearness and their doings and sayings are glowingly described. It is a charming book and will find welcome with all lovers of French lives and letters of two centuries ago. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"Bird Studies With a Camera," by Frank M. Chapman, of the American Museum of Natural History, is a book of unique interest and great value. The author has as fascinating a pen as Ernest Seton-Thompson, while his pictures are absolutely accurate, inasmuch as they are the products of the camera. Mr. Chapman had marvellous success in photographing birds in nature; some of his pictures are seeming impossibilities. Never before have birds in nature been so faithfully shown, never before have they been so accurately and lovingly described. The text is exquisite and inviting, the pictures superb and artistic. (New York: D. Appleton & Co.)

"Geber," by Kate A. Benton, is a tale of the reign of Harun al Raschid, Khalif of Baghdad, is now in its second edition and is speeding on to greater popularity. It is the story of the great physician, Geber, but is not restricted to events connected with his lifetime. There is a splendid plot running through the book, and this is set forth with fine power and embellished with gorgeous pictures of the court which for magnificence and splendor has never been surpassed in the history of the world. The book is a distinct contribution to the history of the time of Harun, and all students of Oriental affairs will find it to be a faithful and entertaining volume. (New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co.)

"Nuggets" is the happy title of a little series of little books, each a pocketbook in size, each a treasure house in contents. The titles of the books of the series are: Don't Worry; Patriotic; Educational; Philosophic; and Historical Nuggets. Each book contains selections from the greatest writers on the subject, and makes a book that is more convenient than a whole library of books when one is in want of specific thought. The series ought to have a phenomenal sale in schools, libraries, homes. Price 45 cents each. (New York: Fords, Howard & Hurlbert.)

In "The Son of the Wolf," Jack London gives us nine short stories of the Yukon. They are virile, vital, full of the spirit that nowadays so powerfully urges men—and women—to seek new conditions and better fortunes in far countries. It is pre-eminently a book for the man of today. Jack London's work is likened by many to that of Kipling, and he certainly does belong to the new generation of writers. But he has a strong individuality of his own that makes him one of the "coming men" in literature. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"The Girl at the Half Way House" is another evidence of the new in literature. It is a succession of vivid sketches of a period which is only just closed, yet which has become historical, almost idyllic. The opening up of the West after the war and the picturesque and often brutal incidents of the pioneer settlements which followed the advancing railway lines has already supplied the material for a new literary species. The novel is historical in the completest sense in that it preserves a view of a most striking and picturesque phase of our American civilization—the growth of a city of the plains and with it the evolution of the life that made the growth not only romantic and striking, but imperial so far as it is possible. Mr. Hough has put into this story the fascination which that life had for those who were in it and were a part of it. Everybody interested in the life of the strong young West will be delighted with the book. (New York: D. Appleton & Co.)

Two late issues in the Town and Country Library are "The Jay-Hawkers," by Adela E. Orpen, and "The Flower of the Flock," by W. E. Norris. The former is a story of free soil and the border ruffian days, and should be read for its historical value, although for that matter it is a delightful story in itself. John Brown and his followers figure largely in it, and there is a fascinating love-tale intermingled. It is strongly told, with a fresh and simple style and stirring interest. Mr. Norris' last novel, "The Flower of the Flock," is also an American story, and like all his work is distinguished by a pleasant humor and rare power in the delineation of character. Both these books are notable additions to a thoroughly desirable series of novels. (New York: D. Appleton & Co.)

"Robert Tournay" is one of the successes of the summer in the field of historical fiction. It is the work of William Sage, son of the well-known worker, Abby Sage Richardson. The novel treats of the stirring times of the "Reign of Terror," and among its characters are Robespierre, Jacques Danton and General Hoche. The chief character, however, is Robert Tournay, who rises from being a servant's son to a colonel of the republic and a hero. The story is splendidly told and the interest increases from the beginning to the dramatic close, which marks the close of the revolution. The book is dedicated "To my mother, to whom I owe everything." (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"Eben Holden" bids fair to be as great a success as "David Harum," to which it is sometimes compared, and which it is not at all like. It is evidently true that the reading public knows a good thing when it sees it. There is something so fresh, so breezy, so out-of-doorsy about the book that its reading operates like a tonic. Uncle Eb is a delightful character, and one that deserves a permanent place in the gallery of the heroes of fiction. His geniality, his rugged honesty, his natural shrewdness and his keen sense of humor combine to give him an individuality so strong and distinct that one almost feels as if he were a living man and not a mere creation of fiction. His homely sayings are racy of the soil; his philosophy a quaint mingling of native wit and keen observation. It is more than an ordinary story. It is a spirited, effective study of character and a thoroughly entertaining novel. It has been adopted by the United States navy as a standard work of fiction to be distributed among the libraries of the various men-of-war in the service. At the present writing the book has not been out two months and is already in its thirtieth thousand. It is surely one of the few books of the season that must not be overlooked or forgotten: and evidently it isn't. (Boston: Lothrop Publishing Co.)

The discussion that has been aroused over Judge Robert Grant's "Unleavened Bread" as to whether the heroine is an exception, and not the rule, among American clubwomen has called forth the following quatrain from a writer in Land of Sunshine:

We all know this type of the Lady-Whose-Mind-Hurts-Her:

No woman's club, however watched and tended,
But one such sham is there;
There is no editor, howe'er defended
But knows the "Selma" air.

Prof. Harry Thurston Peck has some interesting things to say about this novel in the July Bookman. He confesses that he approached the novel with a prejudice. "But," he adds, "a very careful reading of it compels us at the outset to say that no American writer for many years has wrought out a work of fiction so full of meaning, so admirable in its literary quality, and so large and comprehensive in its scope as this book of Mr. Grant's." He then goes on to show that; although we have had many novels of locality, by Howells, Matthews, Garland, Cable, Harte, and others, the American novel we have never had. "In 'Unleavened Bread,' however," he says, "there is really something new—a recurrent perception of certain things which are not localized in our life, but which are as true of one section of our country as of another, and which are, therefore, broadly and significantly American."—New York Times.

The Club Woman in Clubs of six or over, 75 cents per annum.

NOTES.

Imitation is the sincerest flattery. The Club Woman has yet to start a new feature or a fresh method that isn't immediately copied by other club journals; and it has yet to record its first imitation of others.

Your valuable paper I trust will double its subscription list in Minnesota this year. The rank and file of club women do not half appreciate the value of state Year Books and a good, live club paper such as yours.—Lydia P. Williams, President Minnesota Federation.

Many a man and many a woman is today longing for conditions better and higher than he or she is in, who might be using the same time now spent in vain, indefinite, spasmodic longings, in putting into operation forces which, accompanied by the right personal activity, would speedily bring the fullest realization of his or her fondest dreams.—Ralph Waldo Trine in "What All the World's a-Seeking."

I simply could not get along without The Club Woman. I read it all through privately at once on receipt, then some of the chief articles at our club meetings, and repeat this program for the benefit of the W. C. T. U., of which I am a member. Then in order that the previous influence may be extended as far as possible I carefully lend my copy to my friends in order that they may catch the inspiration. I said at our State Federation convention that The Club Woman was the best woman's paper printed, and I believe it is.—Maria L. Trenholm-Hidden, Vancouver, Wash.

I enclose a dollar and address for a new subscriber to The Club Woman. I do not see how a good club woman can do without it. I think the last number proves how valuable an official organ is.—Mary Smith Lockwood of Washington, D. C., Director of the G. F. W. C.

I write to congratulate you. The Federation displayed good sense, good judgment and above all hearty appreciation of good work in making The Club Woman the Federation organ, and doing this by unanimous vote.—Caroline Prentiss, Kansas City.

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BAKING POWDER
*Superior to all others
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CONCERNING CATS,

By **HELEN M. WINSLOW**, Editor of
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This is a work of profound interest to all cat lovers and fanciers. It contains a thorough and reliable history of cats, enriched with stories gathered from rare volumes. There are chapters on the author's pet cats as well as those of noted people; historic cats; high-bred cats in England and America; the cats of poetry and art; cat hospitals and refuges; kittens and their tricks; characteristics of cats, and chapters on the diseases of cats and their treatment.

It is a striking and valuable volume of great interest to all who breed cats and to all who have them for household pets.

The book is embellished with thirty-two (32) full page half-tone engravings of famous cats. Elegantly bound, with decorated cover and gilt top.

Miss Winslow has put many animal lovers under a debt of gratitude for the book she has written in praise of cat-hood. It will be impossible for the most indifferent human being to peruse *Concerning Cats* without saying, "Who knows but I have been guilty of injustice to an interesting creature."—*Boston Herald*.

Miss Winslow has accumulated stores of cat lore and sets them forth so attractively that the veriest hater of her pet animal will be won to read her.—*Chicago Evening Post*.

At all Bookstores, or may be had of the Publishers, Carriage Prepaid, \$1.50.

LOTHROP PUBLISHING CO., Boston.

GOOD FOR ALL STATES.

In Arkansas the educational committee have this to say: The typical club woman, as an integer in a large common unit, should remember, therefore, that club relations impose responsibilities from which she cannot escape. To properly estimate the strength and possibilities of the A. F. W. C., we have but to reflect upon what one alert, capable American woman can accomplish; then apply the rules of multiplication, and the result is obvious. Twenty-six hundred club women are a power when united.

The committee ask of the club women the consideration and furthering of the following suggestions:

1. Since investigation has located our educational weakness in limited free school privileges, let us seek to remedy this evil by tactful and conservative methods, directed to our law-making powers.
2. To provide works of art for the schoolroom.
3. Encourage the establishment of kindergartens in every hamlet in the state.
4. Advocate a chair of pedagogy in state colleges.
5. Let interest be focused upon the child as the future guardian of our civilization.
6. Encourage music, sewing and domestic science in our public schools.
7. Stimulate business methods in club women, with respect to prompt correspondence, and punctuality in keeping engagements.
8. Investigate sanitary condition of local schools, and seek to create higher ideals for home and school.
9. Let each club in the Federation establish during the present year at least one travelling library.

10. Work earnestly to secure a chair of domestic science in our state university.

11. Let each club elect an educational secretary who will, as the point of contact between clubs and committee on education, push this work, and report results to chairman of this committee quarterly.

The committee further recommended the frequent and general discussion of educational topics at club meetings and suggest the following subjects:

1. The industrial feature in female education.
2. The necessity for individual effort in the protection of our native birds.
3. Study of Arkansas tax and school laws with the view to increasing the former and amending the latter.
4. Educational influence and work of women's clubs as a subjective as well as objective source of development.
5. The growth of education in the United States during the nineteenth century.
6. The educational value of music and the results of compulsory musical instruction.
7. The educational value of newspapers and periodicals.
8. The importance of special training in correct composition—that feature in education so conspicuously neglected in colleges and universities.
9. Abolition of corporal punishment in our schools.
10. The necessity for an industrial institute and college for girls in Arkansas.
11. Cultivate the speaking as well as singing voice, with special reference to refined conversational tones.

IN MILWAUKEE.

Word comes from the College Endowment Association that their real club work begins promptly on October 1, when under the auspices of the Musical Literature section Mrs. Edwin F. Uhl of Chicago, president of the National Musical Clubs, will speak on "Modern German Music," her daughter illustrating her lecture with piano selections. A reception to Mrs. and Miss Uhl will follow. On alternate Mondays up to Christmas the department will offer lectures and recitals by other well known musicians. On October 29, Perley Dunn Aldrich of Rochester, N. Y., will give a lecture and song recital on a subject not yet announced. On November 12 Mrs. John Vance Cheney will lecture on the Beethoven symphonies, illustrating her theories on the piano, and on November 26 Mrs. J. Ellen Crosby will speak on "Parsifal" at an "open" evening reception. Later Miss Helen Glenny of Milwaukee will give a lecture on Grieg, Miss Marie Schade illustrating it, and programs are also to be arranged by Mrs. M. D. Kimball, Mrs. J. A. Segar and Mrs. H. A. Tyrell and Miss Bigelow.

On Wednesday afternoons beginning the first week in October, and continuing for six consecutive Wednesdays, Prof. Frederick Starr of Chicago will lecture on anthropology under the auspices of the Science section.

Prof. Zeublin, who has given courses there for two winters past and whose influence for good in civics is everywhere acknowledged, comes back for a third time. The club women

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have decided to share this treat with the men and the lectures will be given on Friday evenings in November, the subject being "Improvement in American Cities." Special course tickets will be arranged for men who may wish to come.

For work in parliamentary law the association has engaged Mrs. Urquart Lee of Chicago, who gives six lectures during December and January in addition to the regular drill under the direction of Mrs. James B. Estee, the class parliamentarian.

A course in history has been arranged on "The Relation of English Constitutional History to America," Prof. Benjamin Terry of Chicago being the lecturer. The lectures will be on alternate Fridays.

In the art department, Prof. W. M. French of the Art Institute will give several lectures on the general topic, "The Qualities Upon Which a Work of Art Depends," and after the holidays a course in the arts and crafts has been planned when there will be lectures on "The Guilds," "History of Furniture," "History of Textiles" and "Household Arts."

Dean Herbert L. Willett of Chicago, a prime favorite because of his admirable courses of lectures on Biblical literature, will resume his work, speaking on Friday morning and beginning with the Psalms.

There are also to be lectures on specialties in education and civics. A course in English literature will begin after Christmas.

The quarterly meeting will be held on October 13, when delegates to the State Federation's meeting at Racine will be elected. It is hinted that the association will decide to bring out one of its members for the position of state president and the feeling is strong in the Federation to put a Milwaukee woman in the place, provided she can be supported by the entire Milwaukee delegation. There is a wish in the association to endorse Mrs. H. R. Vedder, the president, for state president, but it is not known whether Mrs. Vedder would consider this owing to the great pressure of other duties in club and missionary fields. Mrs. Thomas H. Brown is another College Endowment woman who may be a prominent factor in the election next November.

WILL CLUB WOMEN EVER BE CLUBABLE?

So asks an editorial writer who isn't a club woman in the Boston Transcript. But we may as well turn a friendly ear, and see whether "the coat fits" us.

"Recent developments in women's clubs do lead the thoughtful observer to feel justified in saying that the club-women take their clubs too seriously. They saw that men enjoyed their clubs, and simply followed their example in founding what have proved to be very dissimilar bodies. They organized on high principles, whereas they should have understood that sociability and good fellowship are really the whole aim of the men's clubs. Some way a woman may "frivol" personally to a considerable extent and know that she is the mental and physical gainer thereby, but for the life of her she can't as yet see her way clear to be conscientiously a party to an

EUGENE C. LEONARD,

Ladies' Tailor,

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organization whose main purpose it is to frivol. This is why women take their club life so seriously.

"Why cannot the club women do as the men do at their clubs, and tacitly agree to give soul-stirring, hair-raising questions the go-by? Let them taboo all lectures of any sort; give up "current events" classes and let great national questions go undiscussed except informally? Let them keep their club rooms and keep them open for purposes of sociability only. Let them serve as places for dropping in to get a cup of tea and a bit of good fellowship, even gossip, when household affairs have become a bit strenuous, somewhat as a man after a perplexing day at the office finds his little stop at the club on the way home a real rejuvenator.

"Just a little of this spirit in your club, mesdames, for one year, and see what the outcome will be. Get your information on the topics of the day from the same sources that supply your brothers' minds. They keep fairly well posted, you will admit. Go to lectures to your heart's content, but go to the same ones that they do. And don't mix too many things. They smiled, you remember, on hearing your ideals of 'club work.' But you rather took the bit between your teeth and left out of your club a good many of the real things that make your men acquaintances keep up their club dues, no matter what other matters they have to slight. The well-wishers of women's clubs believe that in due evolutionary course much parliamentary pother and conscious culture of public conscience will be rooted out, or thinned out rather, to let the more natural and really larger ideas have a chance to grow. But we shall see."

The editor of The Club Woman is to speak in Racine before the Wisconsin Federation November 8, before the Denver Woman's Club November 17, and at Chicago, Cincinnati and Springfield, Ohio, along the way.

THE CLUB-WOMAN'S BONNET.

Today the finest type of club woman refuses to wear a murdered bird upon her bonnet. More than this, she is co-operating with earnest Audubonites, by petition and bird program at the club, to save her feathered friends from the hand of a mercenary slayer. It may be surprising, but not only does thoughtless fashion lead the fair sex into a custom that borders onto savagery, thus threatening the extinction of entire species of birds, but there is to be considered a serious economic side. Specialists who are members of the American Ornithologist's Union are authority for the statement that the bird population has been so reduced that the increase and ravages of insects are positively dangerous to agricultural interests.—Bertha Damaris Knobe in the August Woman's Home Companion.

We always like to hear from the small clubs. The Bena Dea (Tecumseh, O. T.), is starting in the new season with much enthusiasm. They gave an entertainment last spring, writes Mrs. A. T. Foster, then solicited the balance of the funds and built a good fence around the public school building and grounds, consisting of a whole block, 300 feet square. We also petitioned the city council to have the whole city cleaned up, which it granted, and directed the marshal to see that all premises and streets reported by us as not having complied with the ordinance were immediately cleaned; as a consequence we have had a nice clean city all summer. The whole club are well pleased with The Club Woman. I consider it absolutely necessary to every club woman.

The Club Woman, edited by Helen M. Winslow, is one of the most valuable and attractive of our exchanges. It is the representative mouthpiece and organ of the woman's clubs of the country, and is indispensable to all who want to know what the great army of women's clubs are doing. We should think that every woman's club in the country would find it necessary to take this bright, enterprising, vigorous periodical, every number of which contains matter of interest and importance not to be found elsewhere.—Woman's Journal.

In this time of steam-driven spindles, cutting and sewing machines, domestic duties are lightened, leisure is given, which no woman should be content to entirely fill with mere social or selfish pleasures; hence the club, and from it that larger culture that aims at something above self.—Mrs. J. C. Terrell, president Texas Federation.

As man is not to live by bread alone, neither can he live by books. Other needs of home and its environment claim the attention of club women that all-important question, the wisest development of our children, the duty of women to women, of clubs to clubs and of clubs to the community.—Mrs. J. C. Terrell, president Texas Federation.

I don't intend to give up The Club Woman as long as I have any interest in life and work.—Lucy W. Bancker, last State Chairman for Michigan.

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One of the largest women's clubs in this country is the Middlesex of Lowell, Mass. It has a membership of six hundred and a waiting list of four hundred and sixty-two. The annual meeting, held May 7th, was most harmonious, and there prevailed throughout the meeting a unanimous spirit of affection and gratitude toward the retiring president, Miss Helen A. Whittier, who has held that office to the full limit allowed by the constitution, always serving the club with ability and tact. The speaker's desk was adorned with many bouquets of choice roses, pinks and other flowers. Miss Whittier's annual address was an able and interesting paper, giving a clear account of the accomplishment of the club. Resolutions were passed giving credit for the wonderful prosperity of the club to the spirit and efforts of the retiring president, Miss Whittier, and on returning home Miss Whittier found awaiting her a beautiful chatelaine watch attached to a diamond pin. These were sent her with a box of roses as the gift of many warm, appreciative friends who are members of the Middlesex Women's Club. The new president is Mrs. Virginia G. Hill, who had made a fine record previously as first vice-president.

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Miss Mary Boyce Temple of Knoxville, Tenn., has been appointed by Gov. McMillan as a commissioner to the Paris Exposition. This appointment was an eminently fitting one on account of her prominent work for the state, both educationally and patriotically. Miss Temple organized Bonny Kate Chapter, D. A. R., and was regent five years, when she was elected to the office of national vice-president. She has recently been elected regent again, and her chapter first suggested to Gov. McMillan the name of Miss Temple for this high honor, and to them and to the efforts of the State Federation is largely due this very satisfactory appointment. Miss Temple, it will be remembered, was the first corresponding secretary of the G. F. W. C.

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